

ELECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE AND
TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRESIDENT : The House will elect two members each to the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1115 and also a member to the Board of Agriculture in the place of Mr. P. K. Kunju. The elections will take place on the 3rd August 1939. They will be held as usual after the business of the House for the day is over under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President or one of the Panel of Chairmen. The elections will be conducted on the basis of the ordinary system of voting by ballot.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT.: I have invited members of organised parties and others to give me a list of the names of speakers and I shall try to keep to that list in the matter of calling upon speakers. Only the Peoples' Party has given the list and I expect, by the time we reassemble after lunch, some kind of list from others also. I shall then so arrange that nobody may be called upon to speak haphazardly or without previous notice.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : സർ, ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ സമാധാനത്തെ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ നേരിട്ടു എത്രത്തോളം കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അനന്തരമായ ഒരു പ്രക്ഷോഭം മുൻപ്രകാരം പ്രാപിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടത്തിൽ, തദ്ദേശവാസികളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ ഉറപ്പു നിലയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ഭംഗം തട്ടാതെയും അടുത്തകാലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശുഭപ്രതീക്ഷ ഉണ്ടാക്കത്തക്ക രീതിയിലും ഉള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റും ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചതിനായി ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ അനുമോദിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം ഇതിനുമുമ്പുള്ള ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം കവർച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാൻ എനിക്കു സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. കാരണം, ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ അപര്യവേക്യമായ രൂപത്തിൽ ഈ സഭയിലുള്ള ഓരോ മെമ്പർക്കും തെറ്ററിയാതെ മനസ്സിലാക്കത്തക്കവിധം അദ്ദേഹം അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട്, ആ നിലയിലും അദ്ദേഹത്തെ എനിക്കു അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ബഡ്ജറ്റു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം, കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറെ മാസങ്ങളിലായി തുടന്ന് ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന തെറ്ററിയാതെ പരത്തുന്നതായ ചില

പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായാൽ, ഞങ്ങളിൽ പലരും, ഇന്നത്തെ നിലയ്ക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വസ്തു ചെലുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു സംശയിച്ചിരുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറെ മാസങ്ങളായി ഇവിടെ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന നിയമവിരുദ്ധങ്ങളായ ചില പ്രവർത്തികളുടെ ഫലമായി സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയ്ക്ക് സാരമായ അധഃപതനം സംഭവിക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നുവരികെ ഒരുവനാണ് ഞാൻ. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു എന്റെ കൈവശം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു തലേ ദിവസംവരെയും ആ വിശ്വാസത്തിൽ തന്നെയാണ് ഞാൻ ഇരുന്നിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റു കണ്ടതിനു ശേഷം ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കത്തക്ക ചെന്തേളിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ സമാധാനപരമായ ഒരു രംഗം ഉണ്ടായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അടുത്ത കൊല്ലം ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ സംഖ്യയിൽ കൂടുതലായ ഒരു സംഖ്യതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാം.

ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കാവുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിൽനിന്നും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റവന്യൂവിന്റെ ആ കുറവിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ രക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഓൻസ്പോർട്ട് പദ്ധതിയാണെന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ മടിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പുതുതായ വരവുകൾ ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സാരമായി സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ പലരും അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾ അതിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിൽത്തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകത്തക്ക പ്രചരണവേലകൾ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഫലം, നേരമറിച്ച്, ഏതാണ്ടു മന്ദലാഭം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്ന് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റുമെന്റിൽ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ഈ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണ പറ്റപ്പെടുവിച്ച കൂട്ടക്കു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സമാധാനം പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാതെ വന്നപ്പോൾ അവരെ പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ചില പത്രങ്ങൾ വീണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളെ തെറ്റിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ തുടങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭക്ഷ്യമതിനു ഏറ്റവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ളത് അതിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ വശത്തെ സുസ്ഥിരമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കുക എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. ആ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ മുൻപോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകയും ഉറപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണമെന്നുവരികിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ നിന്നും പിരിയേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു കിട്ടണമെന്നുവരികിൽ, ജനങ്ങളുടെ പൂർണ്ണമായ സഹകരണം ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഏറ്റവും ഗു

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed].

രവമായ ഒരു തെറ്റിലാണെന്ന് വഴി ഉറന്നുകൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് ചിലപത്രക്കാർ പതിമൂന്നു ശതമാനം ലാഭം നിസ്സാരമാണെന്നും ആ കണക്കു തെറ്റാണെന്നും വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു വരവാണ് അതിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അതിന്റെ മറ്റു ചിലവുകൾ എല്ലാം കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഈ കണക്കുകൾ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അവ തട്ടിക്കഴിച്ചത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു യാതൊരു മിച്ചവും ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലെന്നും ട്രാൻസ്ഫോർട്ട് പദ്ധതി വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നഷ്ടമായിട്ടെ വരികയുള്ളവെന്നും മറ്റും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റുകാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തെറ്റിലാണെന്ന് പരസ്യത്തിൽ കുറേക്കാലമായി വളരെ ഒരൽസുകൃം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്ന 'പത്രപ്രഭ' എന്ന പത്രത്തിൽ, ഈ ജായിൻറു സെഷനുശേഷം, ബഡ്ജറ്റു അവതരണത്തിനു ശേഷം, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ വിശദമായ പ്രസംഗത്തിനു ശേഷം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചില പ്രസ്താവനകളും കൊണ്ട് വീണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളെ തെറ്റിലാരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് പിന്നേയും ധൈര്യപ്പെട്ട് മുൻപോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുവരികിൽ, അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പത്രങ്ങളുടെ നേരെ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനല്ല, ഇവിടുത്തെ പത്രനിയമം എന്നുവന്നാൽ പിന്നെ അതു കൊണ്ടുള്ള പ്രയോജനം എന്താണെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഞാൻ ആരംഭത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ വളരെ വൈഷമ്യമുള്ള ഒരു സന്ദർഭത്തിലായിരുന്നു, ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റു തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടിവന്നത്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗുണകരമായ പദ്ധതികൾ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും സ്വല്പം അലസത കാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ കുറവും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെമേൽ ചുമത്തുന്നത് മറ്റൊരുകൾക്കു എനിക്കറിയാം. അതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചില പ്രധാന വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ മിക്കവാറും അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ വച്ചു സൂക്ഷിച്ചു കളഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതിൽ പരിഭവപ്പെടാതെ തർമില്ല. ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഡ്രയിനേജ് സ്കീം മറ്റുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു വളരെ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. അതുപോലെ വാട്ടർ സപ്ലൈ അവിടെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു.

ഈ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾക്കായി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ൪ ൦,൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ ൧൦,൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊല്ലം ചെലവാക്കിയതായി പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതു ഈ സ്കീമിന്റെ അംശത്തെ ഒരുതരത്തിലു ബന്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഏതു സ്ഥലത്തെങ്കിലും ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അന്വേഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ൧൦ ൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപ കാണുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ വല്ലമൂലയിലും അതു ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കും എന്നല്ലാതെ ആ സ്കീമിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും ൩൦,൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപ ഈകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിലെങ്കിലും ആ തുക ലാപ്സാക്കി കളയാതെ ആലപ്പുഴയിൽ ഡ്രയിനേജ് ഇനത്തിൽ കാര്യമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്താൽ ഹോളോമെൻ ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കർഷകന്മാരുടെ ഒരു രാജ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ആർക്കും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമില്ല. കൃഷിക്കൊണ്ടു ജീവിതം കഴിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂർ. ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ സുഭക്ഷിതരാണെന്നു പറയണമെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിസംബന്ധമായ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതായ ടൂണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് കറെക്കാലങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പ് കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ഇവിടെ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു. എന്നാൽ അതിന്റെ നില ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ, ഇവിടത്തെ അനുജ്ഞാഗന്ധപ്രതിനിധികൾ പാഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായ ഗതികളോടു ഗവണ്മെൻറും യോജിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ബോധ്യമാകത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും ഭയനീയമായായിരുന്നു എന്നു വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ പരിഷ്കരിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നു. അത് എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ നിലയിൽ പരിഷ്കരിക്കേണ്ടതു് വളരെ ആവശ്യമാണ്. കേവലം കൃഷിക്കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഉപജീവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന ഒരു രാജ്യം ഐശ്വര്യത്തിൽ തീർച്ചയായും പരാഗമിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയിൽ കാര്യമായ ഒരു മാറ്റം വരുത്തുവാൻവേണ്ടി വ്യവസായികമായ ചില പദ്ധതി

[Mr. P. S. Muhamed]

കളിൽകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ ഉന്നത ഗവണ്മെൻറ തുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യാവസായികരുന്നതിനുള്ള ആ മാർഗ്ഗം ഗവണ്മെൻറ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളെപ്പോലെ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനവും ഐശ്വര്യത്തിലും സമ്പത്തിലും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവരണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ്. ഇവിടെകൂടി സമ്പന്നതയേറിയതാക്കുവാൻ ഉന്നതത്തിൽ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടിത്തന്നെ കേട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആശ മുഴുവൻ ആ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന് ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്ന് വരികിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുവരണം. അതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറ ചെയ്യുന്ന ശ്രമത്തെ ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിനന്ദിക്കുകയും അതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു നന്ദിപറയുകയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വ്യാവസായികമായ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ചില പ്രവർത്തികൾ ഫലപ്രദമായി വരാതിരിക്കുകയും വീണ്ടും ചിലതെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെൻറ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ മൊത്തത്തിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു അവിശ്വാസം ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ പരാജയപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ അതിൽ പ്രാമുഖ്യമുള്ള ചില അന്യന്മാരെ ഏർപ്പെടിക്കുകയും മറ്റു ചിലതു ഗവണ്മെൻറതന്നെ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായിട്ടും കാണുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member has exceeded his time, he will please bring his remarks to a close.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: ആ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ഒന്നാണ് ഇവിടത്തെ റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറി. ഗവണ്മെൻറ ആദ്യം അത് സ്വന്തമായി നടത്തി നോക്കി. അതു പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു. രണ്ടാമതു അത് ഒരു പ്രൈവറ്റ് ഏജൻസിക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു. അതും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു. മൂന്നാമതു, വേറെ ഏതൊക്കിലയിൽ അതിനെ പരീക്ഷിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതായി കേട്ടു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം ഇനെയും ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ട് ചീത്ത പറയിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവരാത്ത വിധത്തൽ പേണ്ടപോലെ ആലോചിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുകയായിരിക്കും നല്ലതെന്നും കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ യോഗ്യന്മാരായ ഏജൻസികളു വെളിയിൽ നിന്നുവരുത്തി അവരെ ഏർപ്പെടിക്കുകയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വരുമ്പതു വരട്ടെ എന്നുകരുതി ഏറ്റവും യോഗ്യനായ ഒരു ട്രോഗസ്ഥനെ ഏർപ്പെടിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilarankod*): Sir, I wish to place before you a few salient features of this year's Budget.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: We are exceptionally fortunate in having an experience Financial Secretary who could anticipate matters at the inspiration of an experienced Dewan. There are certain matters peculiar so far as this year's Budget is concerned. The financial position of an individual or a Government or of even Gods is looked upon by the world as counting to its respectability. The God who has a gold Cross will be respected more than a Church with an ordinary stone Cross. Similarly, the reputation of the finance of a Government will be trumpeted elsewhere not in a very low tone.

Our Financial Secretary has been able to draw an impressive picture of the financial position of this State before the world by drawing the figures from 1105 up to 1115. There were comparative statements and vivid points in the shape of anecdotes which I was able to glimpse over only after the elucidation by the Dewan. Viewing these two speeches together I must say that there is no sensible point left for any one of us to discuss as a non-official individual (*Hear, hear*). Our beloved sovereign has given us the privilege to handle our Budget absolutely. We have got the privilege to do away with any of the items or all items. We have got that absolute privilege. I am not an expert in Budget speeches. I have seen some of the Budget speeches made elsewhere. They say that it is "a long budget, a red budget" and so on. I put the question "what is the intention of the Legislature?" It is to utilise the privilege conferred by the Sovereign on the representatives. When I go through the Dewan-President's speech and the Budget speech, I am forced simply to remain quite and do nothing.

Sir, I must heartily congratulate the Financial Secretary for the anticipation and the President for his good intentions to shape the country into right lines. I shall deal with one or two points regarding this. These are very hard days. Economic depression and starvation face the people in the country side. It is the duty of us, the non-official members, also to heartily co-operate with you to gain our objects, to materially raise the economic condition of the poor. Before the Nair Act came into force individual partition was unheard of. But, after that legislation we are nowhere even though we predicted much. We have been studying a set of text books but you have now introduced rightly certain text books which in course of time will only produce loyal citizens. We had rural schemes like the village school masters' schools some fifty years ago. The people exchanged their goods and met all their wants. There was only the question of one religion. But we have now gone astray. You will excuse your children who have gone astray. It is the duty of the father to look after his children, to feed them and to give them one or two blows when they

[Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai]

commit mischief. It is only quite natural. We, the children, may not at times, due to our younger mentality, succumb to accept the superiority of our parents. It is the duty of the benign Government to forgive us, to come down a little and help us so that peace may reign in the country. I mean about the State Congress activities.

Sir, the village organisation scheme is a most important one. Let us see where we are now. We are menaced with diversity of opinions. There now exist so many religious institutions. I condemn all those including the Kerala Hindu Mission, simply because they do not exist for the material benefit of the poor men and women. They only exploit these people. The poor Pulaya gets three Chackrams by the sale of grass and the missionary exploits him. They do a lot of mischief and they are a real menace to the country. It is high time for us to organise in view of these facts. Village Panchayats should be peculiarly emphasised. I appreciate the words which say that something has been set apart for "the nation building departments." What are those departments? It should not be communalism. These religious feelings should go away and other departments should come and heartily co-operate with the officer in the country parts. There should be political, non-political, religious, economic, industrial and mercantile, in fact, all sorts of associations heartily co-operating with the head officer of the Panchayats in nation building activities. Sir, you have expressed your hope in the future welfare of the county with the best of intentions and it is disgraceful that we individuals do not co-operate with the Sovereign in the right sense. Here, section by section exploitation is going on. So it is essential to have such rural units. Sir, you have kindly sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for South Travancore Water supply during drought. But that money was not wholly utilised in some taluks. I do not want to pain you with any details.

The Tahsildar is the most responsible officer in the taluk. It is through him that all the departmental machinery works. He must be a really honest man. So my humble wish is that such units should be organised throughout the State. In each taluk there should be Village Panchayats. It is not possible to have a Panchayat in each *pakuthi* with the Tahsildar as President. There should be organised sub-committees or a number of Panchayats under one Tahsildar. We do not want big Engineers for road construction or for sinking wells. These works should be entrusted with such organisations. I do not want to emphasise such points as irrigation and others. The other day I read the speech of the Dewan President. He addressed the honourable members "Fellow legislators." A comparatively illiterate man who happened to hear me reading that immediately expressed his surprise at the use of the word 'fellow.' I myself was also ignorant and I referred to a literate man who made me understand that fellow means an equal. "So the Dewan is one amongst us" exclaimed the man who had expressed the doubt. I am simply bringing to the notice of the House the privilege enjoyed by the honourable members of this House. An organisation which brings down the interest of the country should be put down and the poor illiterate men must be saved.

I may speak at random on certain points also. I congratulate the Financial Secretary, but at the same time, I bring to his notice that as regards the Kodayar Irrigation Project the allotment is very meagre. Only Rs. 25,000 have been set apart though there were estimates for Rs. 3 lakhs. I hope that as a supplementary grant at least Government will be pleased to restore all the tanks. Sinking of wells is also an important item to be attended to in South Travancore. I find no adequate provision for this is made. There is a 5 year plan for Kalkulam and Vilavancode for sinking wells and about 2 lakhs is the amount required. Sir, where is the allotment for that? These taluks are cholera affected areas. Please have a special treatment of these taluks.

As regards improvement of agriculture, I find from the report of the department that the cultivation of tobacco and beedi leaves in the Puliya Demonstration Farm has come out successful. Although, according to Government, industries are most important, and the development of agriculture is only secondary, I hope Government will encourage the cultivation of tobacco and beedi leaves, so that the huge drainage of our money outside may be avoided.

I have one matter for the urgent consideration of our timber expert. In recent years, we have been buying a lot of pressed wood planks from foreign countries, for chairs, partitions etc. I would request our timber expert to direct his attention to the local manufacture of pressed wood so that we can save a lot of our money going to foreign countries.

Sir, there are many matters in which we are being misunderstood by Government. The Criminal Procedure Code provides for a certain set of persons called Desakavalkars. A few years back we appealed to the Commissioner of Police—as he was then called—to make payments for the services of these Desakavalkars, at least during emergencies; they are willing honourary workers. It would be enough if the Government would sanction not exceeding Rs. 5 per head for the period for which they are actually engaged. As I said, they will be of immense use to Government during turbulent times. The Commissioner instead of sanctioning pay stopped the office itself and hence there are no Desakavals now in South Travancore. I request the Inspector-General of Police to revive the office of Desakaval. I hope the Inspector-General of Police will consider the question of utilising the services of these Desakavalkars about whom there is specific provision in the Criminal Procedure Code.

A word Sir, about the purchase of quinine. Every Anchal Office sells it at 1 ch. per packet. Sir, my submission is that, if Rs. 6,000 can be spent for the nurses' kitchen in the Nagercoil Hospital, the Government can well afford to forego the Rs. 6,000 which they now get by the sale of quinine to the Kanikars in the malarial regions. I would appeal to Government to distribute quinine free to these poor people or to sell quinine in anchal offices as it was done years back.

With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. J. E. A. PERIERA : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for having brought out a favourably balanced budget with a surplus of 2.20 lakhs, a surplus which is sufficient to cover the deficit of the previous two years. The fact that the anticipated deficit is confined only to 1.81 lakhs is very creditable, taking into consideration the heavy expenditure we had to meet to counteract these subversive activities and for the same reason the expected revenue was not forthcoming.

Sir, the fact that our cash balance have appreciably reduced has been well explained by your goodself that we had been able to meet the total cost of the capital expenditure both productive and non-productive items totalling 311.5 lakhs during the last decade from almost our own resources. The soundness of our financial position is amply testified by the fact that our public debt is confined to merely 50 lakhs whereas our booked assets total 3½ crores. During the last decade we have successfully weathered all conditions including the unprecedented economic blizzard which swept the whole world. Last but not least the subversive activities of misguided persons. There was a deficit of 12 lakhs in 1106, but as a result of the precautionary measures adopted by Government, it was possible to avoid deficit in the subsequent years and in 1112, there was a surplus of 14.9 lakhs which was mainly due to revenue from Cochin Harbour Scheme and out of which we were able to create a revenue surplus fund of 12 lakhs which is a creditable achievement. In 1107, we had the lowest revenue of 219 lakhs and if the anticipated revenue for 1115 is realized *viz.*, 263 lakhs, it will be a peak year. All these unmistakably demonstrate that resiliency and elasticity of our finances. All told the net result of last decade is a record which Travancore can justifiably be proud of.

As regards financing of future capital expenditure, I believe, Sir, we have to make a departure from our practice of financing from our own revenue and go in for raising of loans which we can safely do with our splendid state of assets. I say this because, the closing balance of 1115 is expected to be approximately 9 lakhs.

It strikes me, we have arrived at a juncture when we must make a comprehensive survey and take a full stock of our resources with a view to fashion the finance of future on proper lines. I shall presently explain in detail what I mean. It is an opportune time to make such a survey in as much as the Financial Secretary himself has made a survey of the last decade. The atmosphere is also congenial for that.

The Government has to go to the help of the two languishing trades, Agriculture and Coconut trade. Dealing with the agriculture first, no doubt, the Government have done the proper thing in appointing a committee to investigate ways and means of relieving agricultural indebtedness, so far well and good as regards the debts of the past. What about the capacity of the agriculturists to pay the land tax? You had pointed out in your speech that the incidence of direct taxation works out at 10 annas per head which is the lowest compared to other surroundings; but my question is, when the land remains fallow for

considerable time and poor ryot has to keep the proverbial wolf from the door, how can he be expected to pay tax at 10 annas per head per annum. The fact that we had to make remissions totalling 22 lakhs in the last few years is the clearest evidence that agriculturists stand in need of help. This method of peace-meal relief is not satisfactory. The Government should do one of the following three things:—

First, they must give a reorientation to agriculturists to divert them for more profit yielding crops like tobacco, sugar-cane, etc. The Government must make all the necessary experiments and give a lead or secondly, we should ascertain whether we can completely relieve of the agriculturists land tax. If this is not possible, thirdly, lessen the rate of present taxation. As regards the finances required for these, I shall make a reference later.

Coming to cocoanut, I would submit, the Government should go to the help of this languishing trade by organising the production on co-operative basis and establish a Cocoanut Board for the successful marketing as well as for research. The Government must subsidize this trade if necessary to put it on proper lines.

I would also plead that a number of surveys in different directions be undertaken by the Government, one after another, with a view to ascertain whether we are getting the maximum yield from our forest, fishery, minerals and so on. Therefore, a geological survey to find out the potentialities of the rich fauna of Travancore and a similar survey of the potentialities of the forest and that of fisheries are called for. In this connection, I most heartily welcome the appointment of a special officer from the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun to ascertain the possibilities of the trade in soft wood. The expenditure on this experts service is only sowing in order to reap later. As a result of these surveys we must have clear cut ideas for our future. We must have a forest policy, fishery policy, a five year plan for industries and so on. All these mean money. This is possible to be done, as there is unmistakable symptoms that our revenues are expanding as a result of Cochin Harbour Scheme, super tax, china clay industry and other industries like mining and we can confidently expect a revenue of 3 crores in future and perhaps more and side by side with this, the proper husbanding of our resources by avoiding avoidable expenditure is necessary. At a juncture like this when we want finances for all these, the expenditure of 7 lakhs on a 50 mile road cannot find my approval. I do not say that we should not improve our roads. We can do this at proper time later, since there are more crying needs. It is absolutely untenable at present. The proper husbanding our resources is necessary when we have such ambitious scheme such as Travancore University but if proper husbanding is done, we can even launch out more laudable nation building activities. I trust my suggestions will appeal to Government and then what is required only is the co-operation of the Government and the people, as called for in your speech and which, I am sure, will be forthcoming now the atmosphere is calm with the disappearance of the subversive activities.

• [Mr. J. E. A. Periera]

I am very sorry to find no provision has been made for the improvement of our ports. The need for a pier at Quilon is urgent. In this connection, I do not know the exact nature of our commitment in the three party Cochin agreement; but if the improvement of our ports will not involve a violation of the agreement, provided we can show such improvement is not intended to compete with Cochin Harbour, then I would suggest that we ascertain whether it will be possible to construct a basin at Neendakarai for accommodating about 6 steamers. If this can be done, there is no need for a pier at Quilon. The construction of a basin at Neendakarai will give a great fill up to the various industries which are around Quilon. The china clay factory, the minerals factories and cashewnut factories are all around Quilon. If we do this, we can attract steamers easily at more economical freight. The uneconomical freight is a great handicap to industries.

Sir, I congratulate the Government for the arrangement in making the Sri Chithira Coin as unlimited tender. This is not only enhances our reputation but also brings appreciable revenue of 1.60 lakhs.

As regards the Rubber factory, it was very unfortunate, the private agency which took it was found inefficient to work it successfully. I hope, better private agency will be forthcoming to undertake the Rubber factory.

As regards the enhancement of duty on tobacco, I really cannot understand it unless it is intended as a retaliation to Ceylon. If the Government ever wants to enhance the duty as retaliated measure, I will be one with the Government and I am, sure every one will be one with Government in that respect, in order to bring the Government of Ceylon to reason and to desist from taking the suggested Anti-Indian drive. If it is not intended as a retaliation, I do not think it is warranted at present. In any event, we want the additional tax to be remitted so far as the current year is concerned.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I ask whether the tobacco merchants have not increased the price of tobacco more than the extent to which the Government has increased the duty on tobacco?

• MR. J. E. A. PERIERA: We have not increased the price. There is a dead-lock as if it were at the Bankshalls. I am sure, the Excise Commissioner will bear me out.

Sir, I shall conclude by emphasizing once more the need for an all round survey at this juncture, so that we can chalk out a programme for the future and the necessary husbanding of our resources to achieve this.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER (*Mavelikara cum Kunnattur*): Sir, the Financial Secretary deserves the congratulations of this House for preparing a proper budget for the coming year, without imposing any additional taxation. The Budget now before us is the biggest one that this House has seen so far, inasmuch as a revenue of Rs. 263½ lakhs is expected, and an expenditure of Rs. 261 lakhs has been provided for. During the current year, although a revenue of Rs. 261½ lakhs was budgeted

for, due to the political upheaval, the receipts fell down to Rs. 256½ lakhs. The subversive activities have led to unnecessary and unforeseen expenditure, to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. The Government were not able to realise all that they expected. Due to the political disturbances, the Government have incurred an expenditure of over 3 lakhs, and have lost income to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs, so that our total loss due to the subversive activities amounts to 5½ lakhs of rupees.

Sir, the State Congress could be formed mainly due to the electoral arrangements of 1112 by which certain backward communities were given reserved seats and the system of the single non-transferrable vote for such reserved seats.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 o'clock.

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and re-assembled at 2 P. M. with the President in the chair.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: I was submitting that the subversive activities which were going on in the name of the State Congress were mainly the result of the single non-transferable vote and the reservation given to certain backward communities. By that arrangement, the Ezhavas and other backward communities were made to depend upon certain political minded expert Christian gentlemen. The reservationists had to yield to their wishes for every thing connected with the political activities and it is thus that the Ezhavas and the other people who took part in the subversive activities were going on with their undesirable activities. When you, Sir, discovered the defect of the voting system, you were prompt in curing the defect; and now the thing is alright. It appears that there is a move on the part of those who were taking part in the subversive activities to get the present system corrected in the name of 60 per cent or something of that sort. I say.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I do not think that any full discussion on the question of the Franchise Rules is permissible in this House. Passing reference may, of course, be made, but honourable member will know the limits of permissible debate on this point.

MR. KUNJU PANICKER: I wanted only to point out that any chance given to such people to combine together will bring about the former situation again in the land. It was only to point out that fact that I was touching that point.

The discontentment of the Ezhavas was mainly due to the want of proper representation in the public service also. For that there are provisions made in the Public Service G. O. of course, for the lower and the intermediate grades. But by means of certain exemptions the rules are not brought into force in all their full significance. On account of that there is a sort of discontentment among the educated

[Mr. K. Kupju Panicker.]

members of the backward communities, especially among the Ezhavas. About the higher grade service also Ezhavas have got grievances. I submit that also ought to be taken note of by the Government.

About the excise policy of the Government I have to submit a word. The Excise Department is one of the most important departments from which our revenue is secured, but corruption is rampant in that department, mainly owing to the sub-shop system which is practised by the shop contractors and owing to smuggling. I submit that that can be remedied only by putting responsible persons of character to supervise the affairs of the Department. Mere educational qualifications will not do in remedying such things. The corruption owing to the keeping of the sub-shop system is prevalent throughout the State; yet that is not checked. That is a mystery. I can find the solution of it only in the fact of want of proper persons of character to remedy the defect. So, I specially emphasise that point and bring it to the notice of Government. I would also submit that the price of toddy which is the chief intoxicating beverage that is consumed by the poor people should be increased at least by four times what it is now. Then only will these poor people desist from taking too much of toddy. Formerly, even the arrack was sold at a very low price and then people were using it profusely. But when the price of it was increased, the consumption has decreased. In the same way, the consumption of toddy also will decrease if the price of toddy is enhanced four-fold. Then the poor people will not take too much of it, to intoxicate themselves and ruin their families. So, I submit that to remedy the evils of toddy drinking, the price of toddy should be increased.

One of the sources of discontent in our land is the educated unemployment of our youngsters. For remedying that I submit that some industrial projects should be organised under the auspices of the Government.

Then I have to submit a word about the Agricultural Department and its work. Now we have got a department which is called the Agricultural Department but which is not as a matter of fact rendering any useful service to the land. I submit that under the supervision of the Agricultural Department large scale farming both of wet land and garden land should be undertaken and model cultivation should be conducted both for the profit of the Government and as a model for the private cultivators who wish to follow the department. Private cultivators I submit, should be encouraged to join together by co-operation and consolidation to conduct cultivation on a large scale. By taking to cultivation on a piecemeal scale we are spending too much and are getting too little in the form of profit. So, the Government should conduct propaganda work to make our cultivators to co-operate and thus consolidate the wet land and the garden land; and to induce them to work on a larger scale for the profit of the land.

I would also submit that an expert should be appointed to investigate the possibilities of tapping the mineral products of our land. The expert should go into the matter and try to spot out first the places where we can get the mineral products of our land. After getting his report, under the direction of the Government we should try to tap our resources in that direction and give employment to our unemployed people.

For the agricultural, economic and industrial development of our land I would suggest that an expert committee should be appointed to thresh out a plan for a ten years programme for the development of these branches; and after getting the report of the expert committee, the Government under its auspices should give scope for work to all sorts of unemployed persons, educated as well as uneducated, and develop the economic resources of the land.

I would also point out that the various persons who are now running private banks as well as joint stock concerns are ruining not only the banks but also the share-holders and the depositors. I submit that so many people are put into difficulties on account of it. I say that the savings bank system of our Government should be expanded and banking should be conducted in the land under the direct supervision of the Government rather than private persons be allowed to exploit the poor credulous people.

I would also suggest that the transport system should be extended throughout the State. First it should be extended throughout the main roads, that is, throughout the length of the M. C. road and the west coast road. Those roads I submit, should be concreted or at least tarcreted so that dust may be avoided and the vehicles may run fast. Though the Government have introduced the transport system in certain areas there are still extensive areas where the benefit of it is required. To those areas also I submit, the transport service should be extended as early as possible so that the people of those places also may get the benefit of the Government transport service. Now, the private buses owned by private individuals do it, but they do not run the buses at the scheduled times regularly. There are so many special timings for these buses and only after getting a full load from the shed will a bus be allowed to start on its journey.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will kindly bring his remarks to a close as early as possible.

MR. K. KUNJU PANICKER: With these remarks I resume my seat.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, It has become a custom or the fashion to open the general discussion of the budget estimates with compliments to the Financial Secretary. I am just thinking why I should not depart from that custom or fashion and rather compliment ourselves on the discovery of talent that has been lying dormant for want of opportunities.

As regards facts and figures, I do not propose to go into them at any length. I have, however, one head of complaint. We are now passing through very critical days. The western world is on the verge of war. I doubt whether our finances are sufficiently elastic to be able

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to stand the strain of war, if war really comes. On the occasion of the last world war, towards the close prices went up by leaps and bounds, especially the prices of food-stuffs. Paddy soared up to Rs. 1½ per para. So also other commodities. For purchase of our food requirements we are dependant on our export produce. Our export produce might become unsaleable. Already we have lost many a market. Under the circumstances, with diffidence, I am suggesting to the Financial Secretary whether it would not be advisable for the Government to enter into early contracts for supplies of rice in case of emergency, and to hold adequate reserve stock as they do in Britain and other places.

I shall next pass on to what I would call the main problems of the hour and these are, first, the unemployment problem; second the low standard of living; third, our credit structure; and fourth, agricultural depression,

On the subject of unemployment Mr. Kunju Panicker had something to say. A committee was constituted for that purpose a few years back and a report was submitted by that Committee. I am afraid that we have not materials enough at the present moment to find out exactly where we are. Statistics have not been collected. It would therefore be advisable if we take the opportunity afforded by the forthcoming Census to collect statistics of unemployment regarding every branch of activity, regarding prices, indebtedness cost of living and the like. Thereafter we may be able to gauge the situation better and apply ameliorative methods.

I would like to go into some length on the subject of the credit structure of the State. Not only agriculture, not only Commerce, but every branch of our activity is dependent on credit. From the date of the passing of the last Agricultural Relief Act, a sort of want of confidence has arisen in the public towards each other. Before that agricultural credit was built on friendly and neighbourly loans, rural finance, and for long term credit on chitties. After the Agricultural Relief Act came into play, that credit has been shaken. Friendly and neighbourly loans have ceased to exist. Bonds and promissory notes have dwindled. Chitties are extinct. No fresh loan is advanced on the security of immovable properties, the latter due to the fact that prices of agricultural produce have fallen low, and land has ceased to be regarded as an investment. In other words landed property has not got sufficient purchasing power. I am not prepared to say that it has no purchasing power. For instance, if an agriculturist wants to raise a loan he cannot get it by means of a hypothecation bond, but has to mortgage or sell his land. This has become a very serious problem. Turning to the commercial aspect of the question, the problem of credit has become worse. The crash of bank after bank that has been going on for the past year, coupled with the revelations of the last few months have created a panic and sapped the foundations of commercial credit. Added to that a number of shady companies that have been

floats here during the past two or three years have taken in the outside investor and shaken outside credit. The big Banks such as the Imperial Bank, the Central Bank and the Indian Bank are serving only a limited few. They concern themselves with first class and possibly also select second class parties. Every trader and every business man in Travancore cannot call himself a first or second class party. Our trade is carried on by a large number but on a small scale. Consequently our business finds it difficult to get credit from those banks. There is thus considerable stagnation in trade. On the side of agriculture we want three species of credit. We want medium credit for raising produce; short-term credit for marketing produce and long-term credit for the purpose of developing and improving the land. The last facility has been furnished by Government by the institution of the Credit Bank. But how about medium and short-term credits? Travancore has not got capital enough to finance a fifth of its activities. Our foreign trade has arisen to about 18 crores of rupees annually. The old credit structure is gone and there has been none to take its place. It is true we have a certain amount of floating capital. Quite a lot of money flows into the Anchal Savings Bank, something like 186 lakhs of rupees. If these Savings Bank amounts could be utilised for irrigating the fields of agricultural and commercial credit, our condition might be bettered. So long as Government is taking deposits, there should be outflow as well. Government has already taken to commercial ventures. There is State Life Insurance, State Transport, a State-aided Bank. Why not the State follow up as is being done in other parts of the civilised world? Excepting Great Britain and one or two other countries, agricultural credit has been taken up by the Government of most countries. Even in Turkey agricultural credit has been undertaken by Government and the Government is running its own bank. The same is happening in some other countries also, in some places directly by Government establishing banks and in others indirectly by loans, grants and guaranteeing debentures. It is high time that something is done. Our credit structure has broken down and conditions might become worse. In this connection, I may point out that in view of the Agriculturist Relief Bill that is likely to come up for consideration, this House may consider this matter not from the standpoint of the individual but from the point of view of the State. One man's debts spell another man's wealth. I would once again appeal to the House to consider the matter deeply, forgetting individuals but retaining the good of the State at heart.

Passing from credit, I come to another problem which is also one of the basic problems of the State. I refer to the export duty that is levied on our produce. It is quite against all canons of economics. Unless we have a monopoly in a certain product, there is no justification in imposing an export duty. Such a duty can be justified if it is necessary for fiscal purposes, as Government has to function. The price of cocoanuts is about Rs. 17 per thousand. The price of pepper is less than Rs. 80 per candy. Those products certainly cannot bear any export duty. Two days back I heard on the radio that America is to

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give export bounties for its cotton while we here are hindering exports with a duty. It may be said that exigencies of Government demand an export duty. We are not permitted to levy any import duty. That brings me to the Interportal Convention.

PRESIDENT : The member may please note that the export bounty of the United States was adopted practically as a retaliatory measure against the export credits of Japan.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : I am referring to a bounty that is to come into force in the course of this week. It is high time that an attempt is made for revision of the Interportal Convention. That would enable Government to get sufficient compensation for the loss of the export duty.

PRESIDENT : If the honourable member will help me in getting a revision of the Interportal Convention, then, the question regarding the imposition of export duties can be re-considered.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : When our Legal and Constitutional Advisor has been able to secure better terms in important transactions such as the agreement with the S. I. R. and the Secretary of State for India, the Kannan Devan Hills Concession, the catchment area involved in the Periyar lease with the Government of Madras and other matters, as Dewan he can by himself without help arrive at more fruitful results on a further scrutiny of the papers relating to the Interportal Convention as well.

That takes me to the subject of Federation. I may not be in a position to discuss that topic at the moment. I am referring to it for the fact that in the event of our joining Federation, we could get something in lieu of export duty. In other words, if as a maritime State our customs revenue can be assured to us the export duty can be abolished altogether. That is a matter which Government has to consider when joining Federation.

Another matter of importance is the annual subsidy paid to the British Government. I think, as it is only a matter of agreement entered into by the Travancore Government with the East India Company, the subject is really a matter coming within the purview of discussion in this House. I may say that this Rs. 8 lakhs is given to the East India Company as consideration for specific service. Now that consideration has failed. That service is not rendered to us by the successors of the East India Company. We have been paying this huge sum for the last very many years. As a matter of fact, a good portion of the amount paid by us has to be returned by the British Government because we have ceased to get the consideration promised by the East India Company. That is the position which I want to emphasise.

PRESIDENT : In that manner we may have to realise in thousands of lakhs.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : Why not, if that is the balance? Federation is of interest to us from other stand-points. We do not want to have any commercial barrier between British India and Travancore. British India is our home market. In fact the whole of India British and Indian constitute our home market. In conjunction with Cochin and British Malabar, we are trying to present our case against the dumping of Ceylon copra. When there is Federation we can make ourselves better heard than now. At present the Commerce Member of the Government of India does not care for our interests. We have no representation there. He can increase or lower our duties. For such and kindred purposes, it is advisable for us to enter into the Federation. The dignity of the State has to be preserved. Travancore is a first-class State, but it has not been recognised as such. Kashmir is a first-class State, but in point of population and revenue it lags behind us, though it is bigger in area than Travancore. Considering these aspects, and subject to the four conditions I have mentioned, namely (1) revision of the Interportal Convention (2) assurance of our Customs revenue (3) lapse of and repayment of the so-called subsidy (4) recognition as a first-class State, I would recommend entry into Federation.

There are one or two minor matters that I wanted to place for the consideration of Government. A huge expenditure is being incurred by Government every year in respect of a certain institution. I would merely state for the information of the House that the institution affects the self-respect and demoralises a particular community. That institution has outgrown its usefulness. It gives a premium to able-bodied idleness. It is against public morality. The expenditure incurred on that institution can very well be put a stop to. For these reasons, I am entitled to make a suggestion for the absolute abolition of the Agrasala and Oottupuras.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : May I know the name of the community referred to by the member?

MR. J. W. TOLSON (*The Travancore Planters*): I have to congratulate the Government on presenting to the House a well balanced budget. There are however one or two observations I wish to make.

I am aware that it is a time in which most countries are facing very stringent financial difficulties. Travancore today is able to face the situation without any increased taxation except that on Jaffna tobacco. The working of the Transport Department has been quite satisfactory. It has been able to earn a dividend of 13 per cent.

During the past three months it has inaugurated the new line of transport between Cochin and Munnar and they are to be congratulated on having successfully carried on the work. Lorries have worked smoothly in a difficult country and during the early heavy rains tackled a problem which had many difficulties to overcome in a manner which is to be admired.

[Mr. J. Tolson.]

I trust it will bring Travancore prosperity and give employment to many.

While attention has been given to transport by road, may I just say one or two words with regard to the form of transport through canals. Travancore has been favoured with canals of immense importance. Is it right that now because we live in the age of patrol these should be neglected? Is it not in the interest of many that these canals should be kept dredged and open for transport? With the dredger lying idle at Alleppey surely it is possible to use it in the canals during the monsoon period.

We heard on Friday last what the Dewan President said with regard to improving the distribution of fish in the State and with this in view I wish to make a few observations. The present enquiry is to see if it is possible to distribute fish by means of refrigeration. This method may be faced with difficulties, especially the one of delivering fish in a perfectly fresh condition to the refrigerator and it is for that reason I wish to suggest another method viz. the curing by drying, or by smoking.

Travancore has been favoured with a coast line second to none in India and with correct drive and direction the possibilities of improvement are unlimited. By correct co-operative endeavour in the collection, preparation and distribution unlimited prosperity will accrue provided that there is that will to obtain success.

I have also to draw the attention of Government to their Forest policy. The opening up of large areas where elephants roam to cultivation has created a problem which must be tackled by the authorities. Population is increasing year by year. Government will admit that they have a responsibility to protect the lives and property of the people who live in the hilly districts. Government must devise ways and means to curb if not prevent a nuisance which will only become more exaggerated as time goes on. Other countries have faced and controlled this nuisance in order that they can maintain the economic development of the country.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN : സർ, പൊതുജനഹിതത്തെ മുൻ നൽകി രാജകാര്യങ്ങളെ നിരൂപണം ചെയ്ത് ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന സന്ദർഭം ഈ ബയ്ക്കറ്റ് പൊതുവിമർശനാവസരമാണല്ലോ. ഏറെയും പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി വാചാരിക്കുന്ന ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ മാത്രം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സകലവിധമായ ശ്രേഷ്ഠതയും അടിസ്ഥാനം നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങളുടെ പരിരക്ഷണമാണെന്നുള്ളത് നിവിവാദമാണ്.

അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സർവ്വോത്തമമായ കൃത്യം നിയമത്തെയും സമാധാനത്തെയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുകയാകുന്നു, ഈ നിലയിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഒരറ്റം മുതൽ മറ്റൊരറ്റംവരെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ദക്ഷിണതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും മദ്ധ്യതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും അത്യധികമായും ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അല്പാല്പമായും അടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ആ രാഷ്ട്രീയ ചൊടുങ്ങുന്നതിനേ വിവേകത്തോടുകൂടി നിയന്ത്രിച്ച് നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങളെ പരിരക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ അവിടുന്ന് പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ച പ്രതിഭാവിഭാവത്തെയും രാജ്യതന്ത്ര ചൈവ്യത്തെയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതെ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മാനമാഹി കടന്നു പോകുന്നതു ഒരു കൃത്യവിപ്ലാവമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. (ഹാർ, ഫീൽ) സർ, ഭരണാധികാരിയുടെ നിലയിൽ നിയമത്തെയും സമാധാനത്തെയും പരിരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു നിഷ്കർഷമായും ഉദ്യമിയ്ക്കുകയും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ നിയമസമാധാനങ്ങൾ കീഴ്പ്പെടുത്തുവാനും മനോഭാവത്തോടെ സമീപിക്കുന്നവരെ അതേ മനോഭാവത്തോടും ക്ഷമാദാക്ഷിണ്യങ്ങളോടുംകൂടി ചെവികൊള്ളുന്നത് നന്ദനമേകുന്നതും അവിടുന്ന് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മേലിൽ ഇവിധ അസ്വസ്ഥതയുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ കശാഗ്രബലിയായ അവിടുന്ന് വേണ്ടതെല്ലാ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം രൂപാ രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങളെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ച് നിയമസമാധാനത്തെ പാലിക്കുവാൻ ചിലവിടേണ്ടിവന്നു എന്ന് പറയുന്നു സമാധാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കുറെ പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതിൽ ആക്ഷേപത്തിനു വകയില്ലാ പ്രധാനമായി രണ്ടു സംഗതികളാണു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഞായറിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്. സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയിൽ അത്യധികം ഭരിതങ്ങളനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ രണ്ടു കോട് ലക്ഷം രൂപയേ ഉൾമിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു കർഷകരുടെ പിടലിൽ വമ്പിച്ച നികുതിയെന്നും ചുമത്താതെ നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനേയും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയേയും അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയെ ചിലർ ഭയാപ്പെടുത്തിയെന്ന് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികഭവിയത്രേയസ്സുമാണെന്നറിയുന്നതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു എത്രയും ആശ്വാസപ്രദമാണ്. മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയും അതനുസരിച്ചു പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുമാനിക്കുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥം

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

ലാമായിരിക്കും. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ആളെത്തിനുള്ള ശരാശരി വരുമാനം കുറയ്ക്കുകയാണ് രാജ്യത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികനില ഗണിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു വരുന്ന ജനസംഖ്യ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളുടെ ദുർലഭവും ഇതരവ്യവസായങ്ങളുടെ അഭാവം മുതലായ കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനില അധഃപതിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് പറയാതെ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികനിലയുടെ അസ്ഥിവാതം കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളിലാണ് അടിയുറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിനുകൂടും തദ്വാനുള്ള സർവ്വലക്ഷണങ്ങളും കണ്ടുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു വമ്പിച്ചതുക പ്രതിവത്സരം നമുക്കു ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ പുറത്തു നിന്നും വാങ്ങിക്കുവാനായി ചിലവു ചെലുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിലുള്ള നഷ്ടത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടത് നമ്മുടെ കയറ്റുമതി സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില കണ്ടുവേണം. കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളാണ് നമ്മുടെ കയറ്റുമതി സാധനങ്ങൾ. അതു മുഴുവൻ കർഷകരെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. വൈദ്യുതനേരയും, വൈദ്യുതിനേരയും, വക്കീലിനേരയും, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥിനേരയും മറ്റു സകല തൊഴിലാളികളുടെയും ഐശ്വര്യം കർഷക ഭായത്തിൽ തന്നെയാണ് ഉന്നിയിക്കുന്നത്. ഡയറക്ടറായട്ടായാലും ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയലിട്ടായാലും സകലരും ഉപജീവനം ഇവിടെ കർഷകരിലായിരിക്കണം ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടത്തെ കയറ്റുമതി ഫാക്ടറികളും കാഷ്യനട്ടു ഫാക്ടറികളും ഓയിൽ മില്ലുകളും കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളിലാണ് നടത്തുന്നത്. ഭൂഗർഭത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്നതോ പുറത്തുനിന്നുവരുന്നതോ ആയ റോക്കറ്ററിയൽ കൊണ്ടുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നമുക്കില്ല. അതിനാൽ വ്യവസായം വർദ്ധിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ കൃഷി വർദ്ധിക്കണം അതാണ് കർഷകന്റേറിലെന്നാകണം എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ കർഷകന്റേറില എന്താണ്? അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായിവന്ന ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവു നിമിത്തം ഗുണഭോക്താക്കൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചു കർഷകൻ വല്ലാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. കർഷകനെ ആശ്രയിച്ചല്ലാതെ നമുക്കു മുന്നോട്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. രോഗി മരിച്ചിട്ട് ഔഷധം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രയോജനമില്ലല്ലോ. അതുപോലെ കർഷകൻ നശിച്ചതിനുശേഷം കാർഷികഗുണനിവാരണബില്ലും ഫലവുമില്ല എന്നു പറയാം. ഇങ്ങനെ നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോവുക. മറ്റു സിലു മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും കർഷകഗുണനിവാരണം സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധസ്സർവ്വമായ വിധത്തിൽ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഉവിടത്തെ കാർഷികത്തിൽ താമ

സത്തിനു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ മാത്രം കാരം പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇതിലേക്ക് പ്രതിബന്ധമായി ചില പണവ്യവഹാരികളുണ്ട്. അവർ ഓരോ പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു കർഷകരാടുകൂടി തങ്ങളും അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്നുള്ള കഥ അവർ വിസ്മരിച്ചു പോകുന്നു. കാലം കളയാതെ ഇന ചെങ്കുലും ഉടനടി ഗവണ്മെന്റുവേണ്ടതു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. ക്രെഡിറ്റുമെന്റ് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ വിശാലമായ രൂപത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിയിൽ തുടരുകയും മുതലും പലിശയും കൂച്ചു ഋണഭാരം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ബിൽ നിർമ്മാക്കി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയും കർഷകനെ രക്ഷിക്കണം. ഭൂമി വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനായാലും മറ്റും സാധനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനായാലും മുമ്പ് ൧൦൦ രൂപാ രേണ്ടിയുടെ നിടത്തു ഇന്ന് നൂറു രൂപാ തീയാകും. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇന്ന് മുതലും പലിശയും കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എന്താണ് ദോഷം. പലിശയെ നുള്ളത് എന്തിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് നീതീകരിക്കുന്നത്? തൊഴിലാളികളിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗമായിട്ടു മൂലധനത്തിന്റെ പലിശയെ ഗണിക്കാവൂ. ചെറുത് കൃഷിയാണ്. അതിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ആദായം മുന്നിലെ നായി കുറെ ത്തങ്കിൽ അതിലധികമുള്ള പലിശക്കും അവശാശമില്ല എന്നതെന്തെ സ്ഥിതിനോക്കിയാൽ പണം മുടക്കിയുള്ള കൃഷികൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഭരണരമായ നഷ്ടത്തിനാണിടവരുത്തുന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കരുണയ്ക്കത്തിൽ മാത്രമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ കർഷക ജനങ്ങൾ അഭയം തേടുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഉന്തിക്കുന്ന ഋണഭാരത്തിൽ രക്ഷാപദ്ധതി കർഷകനെ സഹായിക്കുന്ന നിയമം നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ടതീതു.

മറ്റു വിധത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്, അതായത് കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ കയറ്റുമതി തീരുവ എടുത്തു കളയണം. മറ്റൊരു ജൂതത്വം കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്ക് കയറ്റുമതി തീരുവയില്ല. ചുക്ക്, പാക്ക്, നാളികേരം, കരുമുളക് ഇവയെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഭൂമിക്ക് നികുതിയുണ്ടല്ലോ. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയായിട്ട് മറ്റൊരു നികുതികൂടി ചുമത്തുന്നത് ഈ ക്ഷാ കാലത്തിനു ഒട്ടും യോജിച്ചതല്ല. കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ തീരുവ ബസ്റ്ററിലൊ എക്സക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലൊ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലൊ പ്രത്യേകമായി എടുത്തു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിലും സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ബുക്കിൽ കാണുന്നത് കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ കയറ്റുമതി തീരുവയിറങ്ങൽ പ്രതിവത്സരം ൧൦൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് വരുമാനമുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. ഉൽപ്പന്ന

[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen].

ങ്ങൾക്ക് ധാരാളം വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു് ഈ നികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ സങ്കടമില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കാർഷികോൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം വില വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് കയറുമതം രീതിവ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വേണ്ടെന്നു തന്നെ വയ്ക്കണം.

പിന്നീട് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള വഴികളാണ്. തെക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെപ്പോലെയല്ല വമ്പിച്ചതോതിൽ നെൽകൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ വടക്കൻ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അധികം സൗകര്യമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ചെറിയ തോതിൽ കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാം. ചരിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്ന കുന്നുകളിൽകൂടി ലഭിക്കുന്ന തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ അണകൾ കെട്ടി ചാലു തിരിച്ചുവിട്ടാൽ അനേകം ഏക്കർ ഡ്രൈലാൻഡുകൾ വെറു്ലാൻഡാക്കി കൃഷിചെയ്യാം. ഇങ്ങനെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചാൽ നമ്മുടെ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്കായി പണം പുറത്തേക്കുയക്കാതെ കഴിക്കാം. ഇന്നത്തെ നില തുടരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു മഹായുദ്ധം വന്നാൽ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് നാം ഏതു ചെയ്യും. ജപ്പാൻ തിരിഞ്ഞു നിന്നാൽ ബർമ്മയിൽനിന്നു നമുക്ക് നെല്ലു വരുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമാകുമെന്നും. എംഡൻ്റെ വിക്രമകാലത്തു നാം വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി ഓരോ രാജ്യക്കാർ അതതു രാജ്യത്തേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ അതതു രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനായി പഞ്ചവത്സര പദ്ധതിയും മറ്റും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നാമും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള മാർഗങ്ങളിൽകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻ്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ അർദ്ധനത്തിൻ്റെയും ഓർവുയത്തിൻ്റെയും പ്രവർത്തനമായിട്ടാണ് തീർന്നു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡിറക്ടർ ഈ വകുപ്പിനെ ഗുണപ്പെടുത്താൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഫലം കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയണം. ഫലത്തിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന് ഒന്നു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം കൂടി അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം. ഇണമില്ലെന്നു പിന്നീട് കാണുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വകുപ്പു നിറുത്തിക്കളയാം.

ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ വയ്യാത്ത ആവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാനമായിട്ടുള്ളതു അവരുടെ ഗുണഭാരം തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കുവണ്ണം കർഷകനില്പ് നടപ്പാക്കിയും ക്രെഡിറ്റുബാങ്ക് വിപുലമാക്കിയും പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മറ്റൊന്നു സാമൂഹികഅസുഖമായ തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കുവണ്ണം പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിലെ നിയമങ്ങൾ ന്യായമായി നടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയന്ത്രിക്കണമെന്നു.

ഉത്തരാണ്. നിയമനങ്ങൾ വളരെ നീതിയായി നടക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഓരോവകുപ്പിലും പല വർഗ്ഗക്കാരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലെ അഴിമതിയും കയ്ക്കൂലിയും കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ചിലസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ പെട്ടവർമാരും അധികമുള്ളവകുപ്പുകളിലാണ് കയ്ക്കൂലി അധികമുള്ളത്. ജാതിത്തണലിലാണ് കയ്ക്കൂലിയുടെ വളർച്ച. ശമ്പളവും പടിയുമായി ഒരുക്കോടിരൂപായിലധികം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചിലവുകൾണ്ട്. പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ പല സമുദായക്കാർക്കും പ്രവേശനം വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇതിനു ഞാൻപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ഉദാഹരണമാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തനം അനീതി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു എന്നു ഭാഷാരോപണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറല്ല. മനുഷ്യാലക്ഷ്യത്തോളം വരുന്ന കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ എട്ടേകാൽ ലക്ഷത്തോളം വരുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കരെ ഒഴിച്ച് മറ്റു വിഭാഗക്കാർക്ക് അവർക്ക് അർഹതയുള്ളതിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പബ്ലിക്സർവീസിൽ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാശ്മീരത്തിലേയോ ഫൈറാബ്രിക്സിലേയോ കിംവദന്തികൾക്കു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സ്ഥാനമില്ലെന്നു സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടും മറ്റു സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്കുകളും തെളിയിക്കുന്നു. സംഘപ്രജകളും മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഭക്ത്യാദരപരസ്സരം സേവിച്ച് അവിടുത്തെ വാണലുപ്രജകളായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നു. എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാരെയും ഒരുപോലെ പരിരക്ഷിച്ചുപോന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമാണു കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തനം സാമ്പത്തികനിലയ്ക്കും ജനസംഖ്യയിലും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവന്നത്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തനത്തെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചുവന്നു എന്നു ആരെങ്കിലും പറഞ്ഞാൽ കൃത്യപ്രവർത്തനത്തോടു കൂടിയ ഒരുഭാഷാരോപണം മാത്രമായിരിക്കുമത്. പിന്നെ രാജഭരണമായ കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് സർവീസിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തതിന്നു എങ്ങനെ വന്നു. സർവീസിൽ കുറയ്ക്കൽ ഭാഗ്യം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളുകൾ അവരുടെ ജാതിക്കാരെത്തന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിച്ചുവന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ആപത്തുണ്ടായത്. പ്രതിനിധിസഭയിലെ വർദ്ധനവുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിലേക്കു പല പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വരുത്തി ഒരു വാതൽ അടയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ മറ്റൊരു വാതലിൽക്കൂടി കള്ളൻ അകത്തു കടക്കുന്നതുപോലെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച മാർഗ്ഗത്തിലും അഴിമതിയാണു നടക്കുന്നത്. രാജ്യത്തു ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മൂന്നാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനത്തു, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തെ സ്ഥാനത്തും നിൽക്കുന്ന കത്തോലിക്കർക്ക് പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ മറ്റാരുമെത്താത്ത സ്ഥാനമാണ്. പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ റിക്രൂട്ട്മെൻറ് കമ്മിറ്റി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൨൦൦൦൦ത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളത് എത്രയാണ്. കേവലം നാന്നൂ

[Mr. Thariyathu Kunjittommen]

റിൽ ശിഷ്യം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ്. ൧൦൦ രൂപയ്ക്കു ൧൦൦-ൽ അധികം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതിൽ മറ്റു കൃത്യാനികൾക്കു ൩൩൦ ഉള്ളപ്പോൾ സിറിയൻകത്തോലിക്കർ ഉള്ളതു കേവലം ൧൫ മാത്രമാണ്. ലത്തീൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ ൨൩൦ ൩൪ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ഉള്ളതിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ രണ്ടുമില്ല. ഫജ്ജരിൽ തന്നെ സിക്രട്ടറി, അസി. സെക്രട്ടറി, സൂപ്രണ്ട്, ഫിഷ്റേഡ് ക്ലബ്ബ് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നിലും ഒരു കത്തോലിക്കനും ഇല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും സിക്രട്ടറിയേറ്റിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമാണല്ലോ ഭരണ നയത്തെ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ സഹായിക്കുന്നത്. ആ സ്ഥാനത്തു യാതൊരു പ്രവേശനവുമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ നില എത്ര ദയനീയമാണ്. എത്ര അഭിമാനരഹിതമാണ് എന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിന്തിക്കണം. റവന്യൂവകുപ്പിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ ഒരു പേഷ്കാരണ്ട്. തഫ് ശീൽദാരില്ല, ശിരസ്സദാരില്ല, ഡിവിഷനിൽ ഷെറിആഫീസർ ഉണ്ട്, താലൂക്കു ഷെറിആഫീസറില്ല. ൪൦൩ പ്രവൃത്തികളുള്ളതിൽ പൂർ ലക്ഷമുള്ള കത്തോലിക്കരിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രമുണ്ട്. റവന്യൂദേവസ്വം വിഭജനം നടത്തി എല്ലാവർക്കും റവന്യൂവിൽ പ്രവേശനം നൽകിയിട്ടു ൧ കൈ കൂടിയിട്ടു. എന്നിട്ടും ൪൦൩ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാരിൽ ഒരാൾ മാത്രം. ഈ നിലക്കു എത്ര തുറന്നുണ്ടു കൊണ്ടാണു അർഹതയുള്ളതു കിട്ടുക. ഇതുകെണ്ടുന്ന അറിയാം പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരെക്കൊണ്ട് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ലെന്ന്. പോലീസിൽ ഡി. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലൊ. എസ്. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിലൊ കത്തോലിക്കരിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരാളുപോലുമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി വമ്പിച്ച ധനവ്യയം ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഞാൻപ്പെട്ട സമുദായത്തിൽ ഒരാളുപോലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിൽ ൨൦൦ ക്ലാസ്സുകൾക്കു ഇടയിലില്ല. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, അഞ്ചൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ, ഹിപ്പി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർ കൺസിലേഷനാഫീസർമാർ ഇവരുടെ ഇടയിലും കത്തോലിക്കരില്ല, ഇതെല്ലാം വളരെ ദയനീയവും സംഭ്രമജനകവുമാണ്. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുനസ്സിനെ സ്റ്റേഫാപൂർവം സേവിച്ചുവരുന്ന ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗം അവിടത്തെ വാസ്തുശാസ്ത്ര പ്രജകളാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒക്കുന്ന പ്ലേക്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മറ്റൊവിടെയാണു ആശ്രയമുള്ളതു്. മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും രാജ്യത്തു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു താമസിക്കിലു ഉണ്ടാ? ൧൦ നു അവകാശമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾ തുറന്നിറപ്പുതുകൊള്ളാം. ൧൦-നു ഒന്നുപോലും തരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി എത്ര ദയനീയമാണ്. സൗഹാർദ്ദഫസ്തങ്ങൾ നീട്ടി

ഞങ്ങളേയും നിങ്ങളുടെകൂടി ചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകയില്ലേ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ മാത്രം പ്രാതിനിധ്യപ്പെടുത്തലുള്ള സമുദയങ്ങളോടു ചോദിക്കുന്നത് നിങ്ങളുടെ അസ്ഥിയിലും രക്തത്തിലും നിന്നുള്ളവർതന്നെയാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ. ൨൦൦൦ വർഷത്തോളമായി ഇവിടെ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ട്—ആചാരത്തിലും ഭാഷയിലും വേഷത്തിലും സംസ്കൃതത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങളെപ്പോലെയും നിങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുള്ളവരുമാണ് മതത്തിൽ മാത്രമേ ഭേദമുള്ള സമുദായവിഭേദം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ചില വ്യക്തികൾ തമ്മിൽ വിഭേദം കണ്ടെങ്കിലും. ചില വീടുകളിൽതന്നെ യിലധമില്ല. അതുപോലെയാണത്രെ വിഭേദപരമായ ഒരു മനോഭാവം ഇവിടെ സമുദായങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ നിലനിന്നിട്ടു. തുണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടയുമില്ല. എല്ലാം ഇവിടെ ജനിച്ചവർക്ക് രാജഭക്തരും ഭേദഭിമുക്തികളും സൗഹാർദ്ദമനസ്ഥിതിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നവരുമായ പ്രജകളാണ്. പബ്ലിക്സർവീസിൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന നഷ്ടം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വന്നതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പക്ഷപാതവുമാണത്രെ മാത്രമാണ്. പബ്ലിക്സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണറുടെ നിയമനപലതികൊണ്ട് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു രക്ഷയുമില്ലെന്നു ഇതും കാലംകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് മനസ്സിലായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ ദൃഷ്ടിയിലെ മാറ്റി ഞങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കണം.

വർഗ്ഗീയത തന്നെ മാറാനാണ് എല്ലാവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കും പബ്ലിക്സർവീസിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കൈട്ടു എന്നെന്നേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ചില പട്ടക്കാർ മാത്രം ഒരു വകപ്പിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് വർഗ്ഗീയത. വിവിധസമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിപ്പുന്നത് വർഗ്ഗീയതക്കു വിപരീതമായ ദർശനമാണ്. ചില വിഭാഗങ്ങളെ അകറ്റി നിറുത്തി തങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം കരസ്ഥമാക്കണമെന്ന് ആരു ചാദിക്കുന്നുവോ അവരാണ് വർഗ്ഗീയവാദികൾ. ഞാൻ ഒരു വർഗ്ഗീയവാദിയാണെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതെന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. വാസ്തവമല്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു പിൻവലിക്കാം. കാര്യം മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുതെയും ന്യായം സമ്മതിക്കാതെയും എതിർക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോ.

MR. PADAYARA JOSEPH KUNJU: ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളെ മാത്രമേ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗം ഇപ്പോൾ അവർക്കുണ്ടോ?

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN. എട്ടേകാലക്ഷത്തോളം വരു സകത്തോലിക്കരെ ഷെച്ചു നോക്കിയാൽ മറ്റു കൃഷ്ണാനുകൂൽക്ക അർഹിക്കുന്നതൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉദ്യോഗമുണ്ട്.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : സർ, ഉൽക്കണ്ഠയോടുകൂടി പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്ന ൧൧൫-ലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ്, പ്രത്യാശാപരങ്ങളെന്നു ഖണ്ഡിതമായി പറയുന്ന ചില കാര്യപരിപാടികളോടും, ഈ പരിപാടികൾക്കെല്ലാം വിശദമായ വിവരണങ്ങളോടും കൂടി അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഫിനാൻസുസികൃട്ടരി അവർകളെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ യാതൊരു മാറ്റവും കാണുന്നില്ല. നിർഭാഗ്യകരമായ രാഷ്ട്രീയസംഭവങ്ങളുടെ പ്രചണ്ഡമായ കൊടുങ്കാറ്റിനുശേഷമുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റായതുകൊണ്ട്, അതിന്റെ സ്വഭാവം അറിയുവാൻ ആർക്കും ഉൽക്കണ്ഠകാണുമല്ലോ. ബഡ്ജറ്റു തയ്യാറാക്കുമ്പോൾ, മിച്ചംവരുത്തിക്കാണിച്ച ആ മിച്ചത്തിൽ പൊതുജനവിശ്വാസം പ്രതിഷ്ഠിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഫിനാൻസുസികൃട്ടരിമാരുടെ പാരമ്പര്യ നിർബന്ധം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലും സ്ഥലംപിടിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാകുകയും രൂപം മിച്ചം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ കാഷ്ബാലൻസ് കടവുമായി തുല്യം ചെയ്തു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ കോശസ്ഥിതിയിൽ ആശങ്കതോന്നിക്കുവാനുള്ള ചില ഭീഷണിപ്രചരണം, രാജ്യത്തിനകത്തും പുറത്തും കൈവീക്ഷണക്കാരായ ഒരു സെറാളുകൾ നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ മിച്ചം വരുത്തിക്കാണിക്കേണ്ടത് ഫിനാൻസുസികൃട്ടരിയുടെ രൈവശ്യവുമായിരിക്കാം. ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു മിച്ചമുള്ളതൊ, മിച്ചമില്ലാത്തതൊ, എന്നുനോക്കി മാത്രം അഭിപ്രായംപറയുന്ന ലുബ്ധബുദ്ധികൾ കാര്യവിവരമുള്ളവരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരെ കുറവു. രാജ്യക്ഷേമകരങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി എന്തുമാത്രം പണം ചില വിട്ടുനടന്നുണ്ടെന്നും, അത് ജനങ്ങളിൽ എങ്ങിനെ പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നും, നോക്കുന്നത് മിച്ചംനോക്കുന്ന കണക്കശാസ്ത്രത്തെക്കാൾ അഭികാമ്യമായ രാജ്യതന്ത്രശാസ്ത്രമാകുന്നു.

പി. മ. ടൽ, വൃന്ദ ലക്ഷമുണ്ടായ രുന്ന് നമ്മുടെ കാഷ്ബാലൻസ് ൧൧൫-ൽ വൃ ലക്ഷമായി കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നത്, പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ പരിഭ്രമ ജനകമാണ്. ൫ കോടി വൃന്ദ ലക്ഷത്തോളം കടബാധ്യതയുള്ള നമ്മുടെ പ്രതിവർഷം കുറഞ്ഞുകുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്ന ഈ കാഷ്ബാലൻസ്, അമ്പതുപത്തുണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അത് അത്ര അതൃപ്തവുമല്ല. എന്നാൽ,

നമ്മുടെ ചിലവുകളിൽ ൫൪.൨൫ ലക്ഷവും പ്രത്യുല്പാദനപരങ്ങളായ കയ്യടകളിലാണ് വിനിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നുള്ള പ്രത്യേകത നാം പ്രത്യേകമായിത്തന്നെ പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ൧൨൭.൩൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും, ഇനം ൨൦ ലക്ഷം കൂടി ചിലവിടേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതുമായ പട്ടിവാസൽ പദ്ധതി, കഴിഞ്ഞ കുറച്ചുവർഷങ്ങളായി, നമ്മുടെ സമ്പത്തിൽ ഗണ്യമായ ഭാഗം വ്യയം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. സൂക്ഷ്മതയുടേയും വൈദഗ്ദ്ധ്യത്തിന്റേയും കുറവുകൊണ്ട് കുറച്ചു ധനനഷ്ടവും ധനനഷ്ടത്തെക്കാളധികം സമയനഷ്ടവും, വരുത്തിയ ഈ പദ്ധതി—കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊല്ലം എന്റേയും മറ്റും നിശ്ചിതനിരൂപണത്തിന് വിഷയമായ ഈ പദ്ധതി—ഖണ്ഡിതമായ വിജയത്തിലെത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കാണുന്നത്, തികച്ചും ശ്രദ്ധേയമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുകാലത്തും മുൻപ് നശിക്കാതെ അനുസ്മൃതമായി ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നവർ കഴിയുന്ന പട്ടിവാസൽപദ്ധതി, ശ്രീവാഴ്ചകോടയ ക്ഷേത്ര കമാരിയുടെ, അക്ഷയ കലവറയായി വിജയിക്കുവാനിടയാകട്ടെ.

ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ചിലവുകൾ കയ്യടകുവാൻ ഉള്ള ചല മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾകൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. —ചുവടത്തെ ശമ്പളത്തോളം, പെൻഷൻ വർദ്ധനവും; ഭയങ്കരവും പർദ്ദമാകവുമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ മൊത്തം വരുവിന്റെ ഏകദേശം നേർപകുതി—കൃത്യമായിപ്പറഞ്ഞാൽ ൪൬% ശമ്പളമിനത്തിൽ പോകുന്നു. ശമ്പളത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ൧൦൦൦-ൽ ൫൧൪൯, വ്യവസ്ഥ രൂപാ ചിലവായത് ൧൧൦-ൽ ൯൦ ലക്ഷമായി. ഇത് ൧൧൨-ൽ ൯൨ ലക്ഷമായി. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെക്കാൾ എത്രയോ കൂടുതലാണ്. ൯൦-ൽ അലവൻസിനു ൩ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവായിരുന്നത് ൧൧൨-ൽ ൪൫ ലക്ഷമായി. ൫൦൦ രൂപായുദ്ധമേൽ ശമ്പളം വരുന്ന ഏകദേശം ൭൫ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ൧൫൦ രൂപായുദ്ധമേലുള്ള എഴുന്നൂറോളം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. ഇവരിൽ പലരുടേയും ശമ്പളം കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതും, ചില ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ നിറുത്താവുന്നതുമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻ പ്രസിഡൻറവർകളുടെ നിശ്ചിതനിരൂപണമായ നിരൂപണത്തിനു പാത്രമായ കൃഷിസിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെക്കുറിച്ചും പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെക്കുറിച്ചും, ഇനി കൂടുതലായൊന്നും പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാഷ്ട്രശരീരത്തിലെ ഈ ഭ്രമേദസ്സുകൾ എത്രയും

[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

വേഗത്തിൽ ഓപ്പറേറ്റചെയ്യുന്നോ അത്രയുംവേഗത്തിൽ ആരോഗ്യം വർദ്ധിക്കും. പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെ എ. എസ്. പി ഉദ്യോഗം ഡി. എസ്. പി. മാരുടെയും ഇൻസ്പെക്ടററന്മാരുടെയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണ്? ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ P. W. D. സബ് ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസ്സുകളിലും, ഡിവിഷൻ ആഫീസ്സുകളിലും പലതും, നിരുപദ്രവമായി കറയ്ക്കാം. നമ്മുടെ പെൻഷൻ ചിലവ് ഓർവ്വവും ഭരണരവുമായിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റു ലക്ഷത്തോളം രൂപാ പെൻഷനുവേണ്ടി പോകുന്നത് ആരെയാണ് അമ്പരപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ൧൦൦ രൂപയ്ക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളം പറുന്ന, ൫൦൦ പേരുണ്ട്. ഈ ചിലവിങ്ങനെ പാരിച്ചതോതിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചാൽ വരവിൽ സിംഹഭാഗവും ഇതു വിഴുങ്ങും. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ബോണസ്സുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ വിപത്തിൽനിന്നും രാജ്യത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കണം.

ഇവിടത്തെ പൊതുജനശ്രദ്ധയെ ആകർഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രധാനവിഷയമായ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ കുറച്ചുകൂടി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രസംഗം ഉപസംഹരിക്കാം. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഒരു സമുദായത്തോടു ചൈരാഗ്യത്തിനുള്ള ഒരു വാദവിഷയമല്ല. അതിനു അപഹരണലക്ഷ്യവുമില്ല. സർവ്വസമുദായമൈത്രിയും, വാസ്തവമായ ദേശീയത്വവുമാണു ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനം ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെ ചില സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗക്കൂടുതലുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് രാഷ്ട്രീയമോക്ഷം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. ചിലർ അതില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് രാഷ്ട്രീയനരകം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ ദിവാൻ സർ, സി. പി. രാമസ്വാമിഅയ്യർ മന്ത്രുജനപരി 'ർ'ാം തീയതി, സംയുക്തസംഖ്യം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻകാരോടു പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടിയിൽ ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, നായന്മാർ, മാതോമ്മാക്കാർ ഇവർ അമിതപ്രാതിനിധ്യമുള്ളവരും, മുഹമ്മദീയർ, കത്തോലിക്കർ, ഇഴുവർ, ഇവർ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവരും ആണെന്ന്, പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇതു ജനസംഖ്യയാകുന്ന മാനദണ്ഡവെച്ചാണ്. ഈ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ ഇവിടത്തെ നില അഭേദത്തിന്റെ കണക്കുകളുദ്ധിച്ചതന്നെ ഞാനൊന്നു വിവരിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ നായന്മാർ, ൧ ൭% ഉദ്യോഗം ൮ ൦ ൦ ൦

ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൫ ൦%

ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ഇഴുവർ ൧ ൭% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩ ൦ ൦

ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൪%
 ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ മുഹമ്മദീയർ ൩൩% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩൦൦
 ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൨%
 മാതൃത്വജനസംഖ്യയിൽ ൨. ൭ ഉദ്യോഗം ൮൦൦
 ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൭% ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ റോമൻ കത്തോലിക്കർ
 ൮. ൮% ഉദ്യോഗം ൩൦൦
 ഉദ്യോഗശതമാനം ൨%

ഭാവിയിൽ ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ആവശ്യമുള്ള യോഗ്യതയുള്ള വരുണങ്ങളിൽ അവർക്ക് മുൻഗണനകൊടുക്കുമെന്നുകൂടി അന്നു നമ്മുടെ ടിവാൻജി അവർകൾ അനുവദിച്ചു. ഈ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഭൂമിയിൽ പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസുകമ്മീഷണറെ വച്ചു. പലതുകൊണ്ടും പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസുകമ്മീഷണറുടെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. അതു അറിയിക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ. വ്യവസ്ഥപ്രകാരമുള്ള പോലും ശരിക്കും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതും, ലഭിച്ചാലുണ്ടെന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതും അതിന്റെ മറ്റൊരു വശമാകുന്നു. ലോവർഡിവിഷനിൽ നിയമിച്ച അസമത്വസമുദായക്കാരിൽ മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷവും ഇപ്പോൾ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇല്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റുമെലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരിൽ ഉള്ള നിയമനാധികാരം അവരെ സ്വാധീനം ചെയ്യുവാനും ചിലരെക്കൊണ്ടു അവധിഎടുപ്പിച്ചു നിയമനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള പരിസരങ്ങൾക്കും ഇതെല്ലാം ഉള്ളവർ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഇല്ലാത്തവർ പബ്ലിക് സർവ്വീസ് ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ ൪ ൭-ാം മുനയിൽ കോർട്ടുകിടന്നു ചുറ്റിത്തീരുകയുണ്ടെന്നു.

ചിലർ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം ദേശീയതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കു എതിരാണ് പറയാറുണ്ട്. സമുദായവാദം വാസ്തവത്തിലുള്ള ദേശീയതാത്വത്തിൽ അർത്ഥമാണ്. നേഷൻ എന്നു പറയുന്നത് ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ പർവ്വതങ്ങളേയും, നദികളേയും, മരുഭൂമികളേയും, ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഈ സമുദായം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അംഗീകരിക്കാത്ത ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥാപനംപോലും ഇല്ല.

MR. PADIYARA JOSEPH KUNJU : എസ്. എൻ. ഡി. പി. യോഗം അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : എസ്സ്. എൻ. ഡി. പി. യോഗം കഴിഞ്ഞ ന. 6 കൊല്ലമായി, വർഗ്ഗീയപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വാദിച്ച് അതിൽത്തന്നെ അടിയുറച്ചു നില്ക്കുകയാണ്. ആ നിലയ്ക്കു ഒരു ചാഞ്ചല്യവും ഇന്നുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. യോഗത്തിന്റെ ഈ നില ഒരു ഡയറക്ടറുടെ നിലയിൽ കൂടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ കഴിയും.

സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നവർക്കു ഇന്നത്തെ വർഗ്ഗീയവാദം, ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ദേശീയവാദമാണെന്നും, ഇന്നത്തെ ദേശീയവാദം വെറും കത്തകപാലമെന്നു പ്രതിപത്തികൊണ്ടുള്ള സാമുദായികവാദമാണെന്നും കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം സമ്മതിക്കാത്ത ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥ എത്ര ഉന്നതമായ ഉത്തരവാദിഭരണമായിരുന്നാലും, ആ ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥയെ ദേശീയത്വത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ കതിരുകയററം നടത്തുന്ന ആ ഭരണവ്യവസ്ഥയെ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ആവശ്യമുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങൾ എത്രക്കുറുത്തുനെയ്തും ചെയ്യും.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN : ഇതു മെമ്പറുടെ സ്വന്തം അഭിപ്രായമാണോ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : തീർച്ചയായിട്ടും അല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ ചിങ്ങത്തിൽ ആലപ്പുഴവട്ടു കൂടിയ യോഗം പാസ്സാക്കിയതു പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാശത്തോടും പ്രത്യേകപരിരക്ഷാവ്യവസ്ഥകളോടും, കൂടിയ ഉത്തരവാദിഭരണത്തിനാണു. ഞാൻ മുഖിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു പ്രസ്തുതനിശ്ചയത്തിന്റെ ശീതളമായതിൽ നിന്നുകൊണ്ടാണു. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യകാര്യത്തിൽ പബ്ലിക്സെർവീസ്സ് കമ്മീഷണറും ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും അതിഭയങ്കരമായ അഴമതികാണിക്കുന്നു. ചിലർ നഗ്നമായ പക്ഷപാതം കാണിക്കുന്നു. പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കറഞ്ഞ ഒരു സമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ ഈയിടെ നടത്തിയ ചില നിയമനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും മറ്റും ഉപക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP : Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for his clever and clear exposition of the financial stabilities of our State and also for the presentation of a surplus Budget, when I was anxiously expecting a deficit Budget. We are told Sir that the revenue of the State has increased from 247 lacs of rupees in 1105 to 263 lacs in 1115. But at the same time, we see from the statement that the expenditure including cost of administration also has increase from 240 lacs in 1105 to 261 lacs in 1115. Thus when the revenue has increased by 16 lacs in 10 years, the expenditure has increased by 21 lacs. This fact does not deserve any congratulation, as the State has not gained

financially. The cost of administration including pension in 1090 was about 52 lacs while the same amounts to more than 106 lacs in 1114. Therefore it is essential that we should reduce our cost of administration. I would request the Government that the principle of national socialism be adopted in reducing the pay of every officer getting more than Rs. 500 per mensem and in raising the lowest pay in the State to Rs. 20 per mensem.

In the matter of general administration, certain definite policy must be adopted. The policy of re-entertaining the Superannuated pensioned officers must be discontinued. It is an insult offered and injustice done to the unemployed, educated and capable citizens of the State. Sir our motto must be "Travancore for Travancoreans" I can understand that this motto might have to be changed in certain cases of appointment regarding experts in the particular subjects. In the recent session of the Legislative Council of Cochin the admission to the Travancore Students in the Ernakulam College was questioned. At least we may take a lesson from there. Thirdly, the Government must fight for their right wherever it is due. We have contributed much for the Cochin Harbour and as such we are also entitled to get a share in the appointments. Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai who was our member in the Harbour Committee once fought for 1/3 share in the matter of appointments in the Harbour and I believe that the Madras Government also approved it. So also in the appointments in the South Indian Railway Company, we are entitled to get a share in the appointments. But the Government has not fought for the establishment of those rights and we are not getting our due share. Sir, it is reliably known that our representative in the Koodalmanickam Temple, has been restrained by injunction etc., by Cochin Courts from doing his duties. We are at a loss to know whether the Government has taken any action upon it.

PRESIDENT: That is a matter of vindication of Treaty Rights between Cochin and Travancore which rights are guaranteed by the British Government. Such negotiations as are taking place and such assertions of our undoubted rights as have been made by the Government of Travancore are matters between the Government of British India, Cochin and Travancore and cannot be discussed on the floor of this House.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I shall now deal with the Agricultural Department. I am glad to note that the Government also is convinced of the fact, that it has not served any useful purpose except giving grants to Seedbulls, supplying guini grass and Napier grass, and maintaining some Farms. Sir, it is admitted that about 95% of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Yet the produce is less and less every year. Price of produce has fallen low. Hence the ryot is heavily involved in debts. It must be the out look of the Agricultural Department to increase the income of the ryots in all respects. The director must chalk out a ten year plan by which he can achieve that object. Our country is composed of about 480

[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

villages. If every village is made self sufficient and self contained the whole State will be happy and ideal. The Director may visit every village and find out the suitable variety of cultivation in the locality. He should then find out the essential needs of the locality such as the means of communications, medical and sanitary aid, the means of education of the children of the villagers and so on. Even though the execution of such works may be left to other departments, it must be the duty of the department to recommend for the same to the Government. In addition to that the department should also find out the suitable Cottage Industry for every village by which the income of the ryot can be increased and if necessary recommend for the grant of small industrial loans. I shall presently show how the department can help the villagers. During the flood in 1099 all the cattle of the Agriculturists in Kuttanad found a watery grave, causing loss and damage due to the want of a raised ground in those areas. If the Director had visited the locality before and recommended for reclamations in water-logged area—say for six pakuthies—this death and loss of cattle could have been averted. If several village roads and canals are made, cheap marketing of the agricultural products can be gained. If the village roads of Thiruvella—Ambalapuzha, Alleppey Thannirmukkam, the Karoor village road and the Arattuvazhi in South Aryad and the Erothodu in Punnapura are completed, similar gain can be derived. If even after such facilities having made the ryots are not in a position to pay tax, the Director can recommend for land revenue remissions in appropriate cases. The Government also should be ready to provide more funds for rural reconstruction on the suggestion of the Department. Of course, the Financial Secretary has assured us that our investment on commercial projects are practically over and they will fetch sufficient profit after an year. If so, we have sufficient fund to provide for the Department. If the Director of Agriculture submits a scheme on the line suggested, I am sure that within 10 years, our State will become an ideal one.

Sir, we must spend lavishly for medical aid. It is seen from the statement of the Financial Secretary only 3 lacs of Rupees is the increase in the Budget allotment of from 105 to 115. Considering the increase of about 30% in the population and 50% in the deceases, the increase is quite insufficient. It is even complained that the inpatients are given only $\frac{1}{2}$ diet and the supply of medicines in dispensaries is insufficient for even 6 months in the year. More dispensaries should be started wherever necessary. The people of Kalavoor and South Aryad have prayed for Evening Dispensaries at least. They have built buildings to be handed over to the Department, in case that prayer is sanctioned. I may suggest a moving Veterinary and Allopathic Dispensary each in both shall be started for medical aid in Kuttanad. If the Government finds it difficult to help the people in this way, every taluk may be given a Ayurvedic Hospital each and every pakuthy a grant-in-aid Vaidyasala.

Coming on to the Public Works Department, I am tired of repeating my demands for my constituency. Even though the Executive Engineer in each place, recommends for certain urgent works, the Chief Engineer, who does not know the necessity but poses to know better, does not provide for them in the Budget. He has a knack to half-finish every work just like the shaving in Rameswaram. Sir, the Ambalapuzha-Thiruvella road and the Alleppey-Thannirmukkam road are about 10 years old and are half-complete. Arattuvazhi in South Aryad and the Government trace at Karoor, Thuruvor-Chellanam road, Erothodu in Punnapura are some urgent needs in my constituency. The Chief Engineer may be directed to divert some fund for the completion of the above roads and canals. So also the construction of several small bridges in the two banks of rivers at Chambakulam, Nedumudy and Pulinkunnu will give us the facility of continuous land communication for miles together in those water logged areas. Similarly sluices and culverts in Shertallai for cultivation of Karinilams have to be completed so that intensive and profitable paddy cultivation may be continued. The Chief Engineer also may pay great attention to the Maramat Department in the matter of constructing or restoring old temples.

Sir, one word about the Education Department. Proper attention is not given to Malayalam. A comparison of the results of Examinations will prove it. For S. S. L. C. Examination, 53% has passed, but for Vernacular Higher Examination, and E. S. L. C. Examination only 35% and 27% respectively. The Director may be pleased to ascertain the cause and rectify it. It is reported, Sir, that E. S. L. C. holders will not be entertained as teachers in Schools. But the Department, by their word and deed, made us believe that they are qualified for public service. Hence the change of policy is really a breach of trust. If the principle is not to be changed, that examination is also may be stopped, maintaining only the V. H. Examination in Malayalam.

The policy of demanding from the people to construct more buildings in Sirkar Schools whenever more accommodation is necessary may be changed. The people in certain places have surrendered their buildings and the site to Government. If the strength of the School has increased and if a V. P. School to be changed into a V. M. School, it is not right to ask the people to construct more buildings. The Government may be pleased to provide more accommodation or at least building-grant may be sanctioned. I refer this in connection with the V. M. School in Kottankulangara and the V. M. School in Vezhappra.

Sir, one word about the police. The politeness and good behaviour of the British Police must be our ideal. But here every man is afraid of the Kakhi man. For, though small, he is a big officer in the country parts. In certain places, the police are interfering in elections and in cases of a civil nature. They also take sides, get at the people and insult them and send them away. That complaint may be redressed. I would request the Inspector General of Police to set an example in regard to politeness and good behaviour among the police here also.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): May I know from the honourable member, whether there was any election petition on the ground of interference by the police.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I had not the occasion to fight an election petition.

Sir, I may be permitted to speak a word about the Public Service Commissioner. A person who has passed a particular examination in 1937 and who has been given a memo of registration, does not get a service while another of the same community, passing the same examination in 1938 and getting a memo of registration on 1938, is recruited. We are at a loss to know the cause. The addenda of the Public Service Commissioner does great harm. The first selected candidates, who have been re-registered after break in service and the second selected candidates, who have never been entertained are included in lists supplied to the Department. In this case also preference should be given to the re-registered candidates and if it is impossible, confirmation may be delayed till all are absorbed. There is yet another serious defect. A person appointed in the Education Department is appointed subsequently in the Police Department and thence to the Judicial Department. When a subsequent vacancy occurs yet another stranger is appointed. This practice does harm to the Department and its working are concerned.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member will realise that other honourable members also wish to take part in the discussion and will finish soon.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I suggest therefore, Sir, that the list of registration and appointment may be published in our Gazette, lest any complaint may arise in future. With these observations I resume my seat.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI (*Nominated*): Sir, it gives me very great pleasure to congratulate the Financial Secretary for the budget proposals that have been placed before this house. He has been very careful to say that they are meant only for a normal year. Therefore we have to take it that in the event of any contingency arising like a war in the west, he might have to cast the budget in different form altogether. At the same time the speech of the Dewan-President has thrown a flood of light on a very important point in connection with the development of this country. It is indeed a happy augury that we have been told that "it must be borne in mind by those interested in the State and in the development of the State, that the commerce of the State, the industries of the State, and the activities of the State, must be so directed, regimented, consolidated and organised that we get enough by way of surplus and buy our food supplies." That is an observation which does certainly gladden the heart of every man who loves this country because it means very clearly that the Government are getting out of the rut in which they have been accustomed to be for generations past viz of carrying on the administration of the country.

from day to day by collecting the revenue and spending it perhaps in a wise manner or perhaps otherwise. But the present change augurs an era of future prosperity. At the same time it is also a happy feature of the administration that during the last year there have been the introduction and passing of several commercial legislations which were urgently required for the benefit of this country's trade and commerce. It has also been pointed out by the Dewan-President that effective steps are being taken to see that inordinate delays do not occur in the disposal of commercial suits and that people outside the State need not be shy of investing their capital here on account of this difficulty which they had so far. I think these are important steps that have been taken for the amelioration of the country's trade and industry. But at the same time, Sir, I have to take the view that the values realised from our exportable produce is declining year after year and it has therefore to be very seriously considered whether our conditions are satisfactory. In spite of bad seasons and poor yield, the value of our imports of rice and paddy have fallen from Rs. 3.2 crores to Rs. 2.2 crores in the same period. The consumption of salt, an article of necessity even to the poorest of the poor has not appreciably advanced since 1103. It should also be remembered that the growth of the population during the years since 1105 would warrant our assuming a steady increase in the consumption of these commodities. But the figures seem to point out that there is a general debility on the part of the consumer who, I suspect, has fully exploited his credit. I am offering these figures and hypotheses for the closest scrutiny by Government so that their plan for the industrialisation or commercialisation might be properly laid, and with their end in view.

In regard to various other items, one thing that I have observed is the refreshing candour with which Government have come out even to the extent of pointing out the defects in the working of their own departments. This is a very novel departure but a very happy and useful departure. The remarks of the Dewan-President about the Agricultural Department and the Co-operative Department have not come a day too soon. But at the same time, Sir, may I take this opportunity to tell the House there are Augean stables still to be cleaned. To take an instance in point, if only our roads and our canals had been given the gift of their tongues, they would have their own tales to tell as to how the money set apart for their improvements have all been systematically denied to them. I know how anxious the head of the Administration was during the early parts of this Administration to root out corruption in the various departments and I can also understand the effect of the actions taken by Government in so far as they have been able to indirectly influence the subversive activities of various organisations; It was in order to save the skin of some of the delinquents some worked so that the attention of Government might be directed elsewhere.

Sir, speaking of the budget, it presents a surplus budget and I hope it will prove to be so and I pray that our finances may be still

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more prosperous. All the same, I am disappointed in one respect, because Government on these occasions must make it a point to make an announcement in regard to how they are going to finance and help the commercial and industrial classes of this country, this has not been done. I know Government's difficulties and limitation. I am also fully aware that under the statute, despite its best intentions the Travancore Credit Bank could not come forward to help the commerce and industry of this State. But all the same the difficulties are there. Government are expecting a surplus in the Income-Tax and various other departments. In fact, if you make a careful survey you will observe that the prosperity of commerce and industry must in its turn bring the prosperity of agriculture and the other occupations of the State. We are passing through a terrible financial strain and Government must be prepared to come forward in some manner be it through the Credit Bank, be it through any other organisation, be it through support rendered to existing organisations in some way help has to come. I would leave it to Government to devise ways and means how best they could come forward to render financial help to commercial and industrial organisations in the country.

In regard to Alleppey Port, Sir, elsewhere we have read that it is likely that the freight rates would be increased or that attempts would be made to see that the freight rates are increased because Alleppey is only a roadstead and not a protected harbour.

It will be found that 75 per-cent of the total imports through the Cochin Port are consumed in Travancore. During the discussions some time ago at the Madras conference in connection with the Cochin Port it was pointed out that the hinterland which would provide all the trade for Cochin could be secured only by the introduction of a few new railway lines in that hinterland, under the Izzut Scheme. But it has subsequently been made clear that those lines cannot be opened at all. Cochin Port must necessarily therefore depend upon Travancore trade for continuing her prosperity in future as she is doing now. It is rather amusing to read what Cochin thinks of Alleppey Port in this respect without realising that if only Travancore Exports do not reach Cochin for two months consecutively, Cochin will have to shut her shop. I hope that the Government will take all necessary steps.

PRESIDENT : Order, order. I do not think there is any attempt on the part of anybody outside Travancore to minimise the importance of the Travancore State.

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI : I request that this aspect might be borne in mind and that all steps might be taken to see that no difference is brought about in the rate of freight obtaining between Cochin and foreign ports and that obtaining between Alleppey and foreign ports.

In regard to transport, Sir, I distinctly remember the prophecy that was held out at the time of its introduction, as to how it was going to be a failure, how it was dangerous to the financial interests of the country and so on and so forth. And now even after Government having openly stated that they have been able to obtain a profit of 13 per cent on the total outlay, it has been possible for certain journals in North Travancore to say that this statement is either incorrect or that the amount of profit is not satisfactory. As a business man of over 30 years standing, I fail to understand how a declaration of 13 per cent dividend on any investment can be said to be an unsatisfactory income. At the same time I am reminded of the service which the Transport Department has rendered at the time of the last irresponsible State congress activities. I really wonder what would have been the real state of affairs during the last political tangle in Travancore, if the Government themselves had not provided these transport facilities. This is not the first time when Governments are condemned at the initial stage of any scheme. Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavia agreed to include Travancore in the Cochin Harbour agreement. It was condemned by all Travancore Politicians. It was even said that Mr. Raghavia's attempt was to please the then Governor of Madras for his own advantages. Today we know that Mr. Raghavia stands vindicated.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : May I ask how the average life of the chassis was calculated ?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI : That is for the Government to answer.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR : May I again ask, what percentage of profits are to be allotted for meeting depreciation?

MR. M. L. JANARDHANA PILLAI : The details are not before me at the moment.

Then, Sir, in regard to the Rubber Factory, Government have come forward with a token demand of Rs. 10,000 and have asked for the opinion of this House as to whether it is advisable for Government themselves to continue the working of the factory or that whether it should be entrusted to private hands. It is an acknowledged fact that Government, cannot, in the very nature of things, manage an industrial concern satisfactorily. In fact the whole position appears to me to be that nobody has any data to proceed within discussing the venture. As for that matter, this House too is not in possession of any data and therefore it is all the more difficult for us to express a correct opinion in regard to the scheme being financed by Government. But this much I can say. As far as possible, all endeavours must be made by Government to see that private companies come forward to take up the running of the rubber factory on some definite clear understanding which would prove to be a workable as well as a profitable arrangement. After having spent about some lakhs of rupees for the machinery and buildings for establishing the factory in a country which produces 60 per cent of the total production of rubber in India, it may be absurd to

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suggest that the Government should given up the scheme altogether. But at the same time, Government will be justified in taking up the scheme and working it over if they do not succeed in obtaining private capitalists to take up the scheme. I have to point out for the information of Government as well as the House that tariff walls are being raised against our products in almost every part of the world. The coir mats and matting industry which is probably largest industry in the State is not prospering well. In spite of increase in the volume of exports, I cannot say that the industry is in a prosperous condition. We are meeting everywhere with tariff walls rising higher and higher. I do not know to what extent the Government will be able to stop the erection of such tariff walls. I am sure Government can find out ways and means by which they can approach other Governments and see that those tariff walls are not put into operation against us.

In the course of the address delivered yesterday, the Dewan President said that for the purpose of developing trade with British Indian towns, the Government proposed to appoint a special agency that the two Chambers of Commerce did not sufficiently respond to the Government's offer by submitting a suitable scheme. I feel it my duty to state openly on behalf of the two chambers that a definite scheme was drawn up and submitted to Government jointly by the two chambers. I am sorry to say that it is still in the archives of Government should devote their attention for the development to trade and industries of this country. So far as the major industries are concerned I may say that they have come up to their present position with the capital that was invested by private enterprise and by means of borrowed capital as well but not through any assistance specially rendered by Government. Recent troubles in the banking world have made it quite necessary that Government should come forward with some assistance. I quite realise that it may not be possible for them to start any commercial bank and thus render help. But the knowledge that the Government are behind the commerce and industries, of the State and that they are anxious to do their utmost will be an incentive for well-conducted banks with plenty of resources at their disposal to come forward to aid our commerce and industries. Thus it will become possible for some agency to establish a new commercial bank or satisfactorily operate existing branches to aid our trade. All what is immediately wanted to get over the present difficulty is, that there should be sincere co-operation between the people and the Government. That co-operation, Sir, has become almost impossible in this country during the last few years on account of duty competition amongst people to enter into the public service. As I said at the last budget speech public service in this country has deteriorated in quality. I am really sorry at this state of affairs. If it is realised that even now questions are asked about caste-war statements even relating to convicts in jails, the extent to which public service has deteriorated becomes clearer. Even this morning during interpellation time, caste-war statements of communities relating to almost every department were asked for. If that

is the attitude to be followed I am sure the morale of the public service can never improve. In this connection I wish to say that when we want outside finance and trade with outside countries, where is the justification for us to say that we do not want outsiders to be allowed to do business enterprises in this State? Is it possible for us to consume all our export articles and our manufactured articles? How can we carry on our trade and industries if outsiders do not buy them for us? After all, when Federation with British India is being seriously considered, is there any meaning in saying that British Indians are outsiders? Is it possible for us to be in water-tight compartments? Our relationship with the outside world must be harmonious. We do not want artificial barriers between provinces and ourselves. On the other hand we should extend our hand of fellow-ship to them. The conditions obtaining in this country must be so acceptable that it should be possible for outside financiers to freely come to our State and invest in our industries. For attaining all these it is very essential that the public service of the State must be maintained in the most efficient manner. Those in the services must be given the idea that promotions in service will be determined only by the usefulness of the work turned out. In other words, in public service, promotions should be based on real merit and not on communal considerations. Trade and industries and everything else will flourish only if our public service is most efficient and honest. If local talents do not come forward to work industries or other professions which require special knowledge and large finance, at the same time if outsiders come and work here investing large finances, we are told that they are outsiders.

For instance, I had recently an order to ship Travancore teak. I am trying my best to get the teak from the Forest Department but was not successful, because the department refused to supply teak in special sizes. They only offered to supply logs. I then wrote to Mr. Kamesam and the co-ordinated efforts between him and the Conservator have now made it possible for me to ship teak within a few days. I dare say that the business would not have become a *fait accompli* if Mr. Kamesam had not found out the way for supplying special sizes. Why should we not profit ourselves by utilising Mr. Kamesam's services? Have we got any other local man to do that work? So, there is no meaning in saying that outsiders should be kept out of the country. You have no finance and business experience in this country. Our British Indian brethren should not be tabooed in this State. With the advent of Federation, the relationship between British India and Indian States will be quite different. We want the best men of undisputed abilities in our public service. Unless and until our public services can be guaranteed to give complete satisfaction to the public at large, there is no meaning in saying that everything has been done for the good of the country. Therefore it must be the duty of the Government and the people of this country to pull together and pull strongly at this juncture, with one united heart for the common good of the country.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary for having presented this Budget which has not been framed with a view to serve the best interests of the agriculturists. One feature of the Budget is that, every year State expenditure is increasing by leaps and bounds. This increase is chiefly marked under interest charges and under pension charges.

Interest charges in 1105 = 4 lakhs.

in 1114 = 11.6 lakhs.

pension charges in 1105 = 9.5 lakhs.

in 1115 = 15.6 lakhs.

I do not intend to discuss about either the interest charges or the pension charges. For, I will not be allowed by the President to deal with that topic.

PRESIDENT: . What is the member's point please?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Under the Rules and Standing Orders, a member cannot discuss about pension charges and so I said that the President will prohibit discussion on that.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has put in a self-denying ordinance on himself by suggesting in that manner. The position is that no honourable member can move for a reduction in pension charges or change the incidence of pension. But it is open to the honourable member to suggest that no pension need be paid hereafter or that the idea of allowing a pension for services rendered by a person may be stopped and so forth.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: On reading through the Budget from cover to cover I find that a large amount has been ear-marked for payment towards salaries and establishments. So much so, I believe that this Budget is intended for Government servants alone and not for the benefit of the peasants and workers. If one will read the budget carefully, he could notice that no good amount has been allotted for the amenities of the poor. Having said that, I will deal with the financial policy of Government with special reference to the reserve fund.

Till recently, the financial policy had been to keep the expenditure within the revenue realisations of the year and to lay the available surplus as a reserve for the future.

The reserve so built up rose in 1104 to
173.13 lakhs.

It should be remembered that the Kodayar Project was built of the revenue surplus. That was a good financial policy and that was the policy adopted in olden days. Some 2 or 3 years ago the then Financial Secretary emphasised the necessity of a revenue reserve fund. His argument was that it could be utilised for abnormal times when it would be difficult to raise fund by taxation. If you would carefully read the Administration Report for 1113 on page 17 it is said that the Revenue Reserve Fund in 1112 was Rs. 12 lakhs and in 1113 it is zero and the Financial Secretary has not stated what would be the position in 1114 or 1115.

Now I will deal with the General Reserve Fund. In 1104 it was Rs. 173.13 lakhs and in the beginning of 1113 it was Rs. 73.5 lakhs and at the end of 1113 it was Rs. 43.4 lakhs and next year the Financial Secretary is going to draw Rs. 25 lakhs. Ultimately it is reduced to Rs. 8.93 lakhs in 1115. From the year 1104 onwards our Account Balance has dwindled to this day. That is our financial position with reference to the Account Balance.

A few words about the Revenue Budget. The Revenue policy followed here is reprehensible. Those who are able to pay should be taxed and those who are not able to pay should be relieved. The un-economic holdings should be relieved from taxation. But what has been done in this direction? In the taluks of Thovala and Agastiswaram, two years ago an experimental Re-survey was conducted. But this year there is no provision for the next Re-settlement. Taxation in those taluks was fixed 30 years ago and it was fixed for 30 years and the Settlement is overdue. It may be said by some honourable members of this House that there is a remission of 20 per cent on Ayacut lands. It is something. It is something, because 13 Dewans in the past had failed to do anything in the matter. Something is better than nothing. But that does not solve the fringe of the Nanjinad taxation problem. Taxation there is very high. Only a Settlement can solve the problem. In the Proceedings dated 21st April 1939 it is stated that remission is given as a matter of concession and not as a matter of right. I claim it as a matter of right and not as a matter of concession.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. The report submitted by the Special Officer has not yet seen the light of the day. It is said in Scott's Kennilworth novel wherever there is a secret there is some thing wrong. What I want to say is that Settlement should be started in Thovala and Agastiswaram without delay.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member want a Re-settlement for only Thovala and Agastiswaram or for the whole State?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I am mainly concerned with Thovala and Agastiswaram because I am returned from that constituency.

PRESIDENT: A Re-settlement of the whole State may cost Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 1 crore and a half.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: The Re-settlements should be the result of a Legislative Act and not an Executive Act. In the Madras Presidency Bills have been introduced by the honourable Revenue Minister Mr. Prakasam to deal with that question. A Committee has been appointed in Malabar by the Madras Government to go into this question and make recommendations to that Government.

A few words about the Prison. Although the expenditure is fast increasing there is no corresponding benefit to the people. The expenditure for 1113 was 1,01,363 Rs. 13 chs. 9 cash and the expenditure for 1114 was Rs. 1,17,874. On page 7 of the Administration Report for 1113 it is stated as follows:—

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"The overcrowding in the jail continued as in the previous year. The necessity for additional accommodation is keenly felt, as it is found impossible to abide by the rules laid down for classification and segregation of different classes and types of prisoners."

That is why I have said that Jail life is horrible and our Central Prison is almost a hell. What is the chief object of a Prison? Mr. B. Oghden, in an address to the 1919 Congress of the American Prison Association says as follows:—

"Unless a prison is curative and makes a man better, so that when he goes out, he will see things from a different point, it has no more right to exist than a hospital which would maim and cripple its patients and send them out a greater burden on the community than when admitted."

If that is the test of the Prison, our Central Jail has no right to exist.

A few words about the political prisoners. I am more concerned with the political prisoners because they are convicted for committing an offence not for their own gain but for the good of the State. The offence does not involve any moral turpitude. Therefore it is the duty of the State to see that those political prisoners are given certain privileges. The day is passed when political prisoners like Messrs. Mathunni and Sankaran Nair were given some privileges. They were allowed to read some books and to enjoy certain privileges. Now there are eminent Vakils who are imprisoned for political offences. They should be given some privileges. Political prisoners are the leaders of the people and they may become the future Legislature or Ministers of Travancore. They may become the Dupty Presidents. Some of them may occupy the very same chair now occupied by the Dewan President. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to give them some privileges. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar was a political prisoner. But today he is the Prime Minister of a big Province like Madras. He did the work of an oil monger in the prisons.

PRESIDENT : Did Mr. Rajagopalachari object to that kind of work in the prison?

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Now a word about the non-official visitors to the Central Prison. Men of sterling capacity should be appointed as non-official visitors. Such things are done in Bengal. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose Congress Member and the leader of opposition in the Bengal Assembly is a non-official visitor to the prisons there. That is the way in which things are conducted in other places. But here, even retired officers are appointed as non-official visitors. A set of men who cannot see things in the right perspective are appointed. There is a Jail Advisory Board and during 1113 no meeting was held. Yesterday or day before yesterday I learned from a paper called "Kaumudi" that Political Prisoners have lost their weight and some of

them are in a desperate condition. That is the reason why I brought in an adjournment motion. I do not blame the Dewan President. I only blame the House, because they did not give me leave to move that motion.

A few words above the Police Budget. The expenditure under Police is increasing year by year. In 1113 the budget estimate was Rs. 7,43,026. The Budget estimate for 1115 is Rs. 8,85,617 and for the continuation of the Special Police Force, Rs. 35,000. There is absolutely no meaning for the continuation of the Special Police force. There is complete peace and tranquillity in the country. The State Congress has suspended Civil Disobedience indefinitely at the request of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore the Special Police Force may be disbanded. If these people are retained for 6 more months it will be an additional burden to the tax-payers. I intend to speak a good deal on the Police Administration when the Police demand is taken up for consideration. It is said generally that the Police are supposed to be the maintainers of law and order and keepers of peace as well. But after the present Inspector General has assumed office it is painful to note that the Travancore Police have become notorious in breaking law and order. It may perhaps be said that there is a subversive movement and therefore additional Police force is required to suppress that movement. So far as I know, there is no subversive movement in the State. There is a reform movement initiated by the State Congress. The object of that movement is to obtain Responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. Therefore it is wrong to say that there is a subversive movement in the State. This movement exists not only in Travancore but it exists in Mysore, Hyderabad and in almost all States in India. The Financial Secretary has used the unhappy word "subversive". He is not perfectly right in using that word. It is a sin to call the reform movement a subversive movement.

A word about the Transport Department. It is said that the Transport Department is being run on a commercial basis. If it can be proved that the Transport Department is of benefit to the travelling public it does not matter if there is no profit derived from it because the Department is a quasi-commercial one. When I sent an interpellation on the paucity of buses I thought that I would be the only member to put that question. Similarly when I sent another interpellation on over loading of the buses I thought that no other member would have put that question. But on perusing the list of questions asked in this House I find that several other honourable members have put identical questions. So, I submit that better convenience should be provided to the travelling public by the Transport Department.

Now with regard to the increased fares of the transport system. Before the pre-transport days the bus fare from Trivandrum to Nagercoil was Chs. 21 and now it is 21 chs. and 8 cash. Sir, it is a hard earned eight cash. The bus fare from Trivandrum to Quilon was a little more 6 annas. Now, it is 22 chuckrams. It is the duty of the Government to see that suitable reductions in the bus fares are effected. Moreover, one of the conditions necessary for marketing the agricultural products is that their transport should be cheap. But, unfortunately it is not so now.

[Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.]

About the paucity of buses I will read one or two lines from the Administration Report of the Transport Department. On page 4 of this document it is stated as follows:—

TRIVANDRUM-NAGERCOIL.

The number of buses previously plying was 102 and the number of buses now plying is only 18.

TRIVANDRUM-NEYATTINKARA.

The number of buses previously plying was 19 and the number of buses now plying is only 6.

NAGERCOIL-COLACHEL.

The number of buses previously plying was 19 and the number of buses now plying is only 6.

NAGERCOIL-CAPE.

The number of buses previously plying was 13 and the number of buses now plying is only 5

It is therefore clear that the passengers suffer very much. I have therefore established that the system offers absolutely no convenience to the travelling public. I would speak more about Transport when the demand for it comes before the House.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, let me in the first place congratulate the Government and the Financial Secretary on the lucidity and thoroughness of their treatment of the complicated subject of budgeting for the year 1115 M. E. The Financial Secretary has concluded his speech with an emphatic and definite assurance that we are in an unassailable sound financial position. According to the budget that has been placed before us the surplus at the end of the next year is estimated to be Rs. 2,70,089. My hearty congratulations are due, not because they have been able to place before us a surplus budget but because they have been able to do so with full increasing the provisions being made for ameliorative and nation building activities without recourse to additional or new taxations. Sir, I do not find any substantial reason to believe in the materialisation of the Financial Secretary's hope that there would be an increase of revenue during next year from the Excise and the Stamp as is anticipated in the budget under discussion. The expected increase under tobacco as a result of the recent enhancement of duty on Jaffna Tobacco from B. Rs. 135 to B. Rs. 200 per candy is sure to fail as it is certain to have a fall in the consumption of tobacco. Judging also from the fall in the file of suits filed in civil courts and also in the number of documents registered in the sub-registry offices there is no justification for the anticipated increase under stamp as well. On the whole I regret, Sir, my inability to honestly subscribe to the unsupportable view of the Financial Secretary that the budget for the next year would really be a surplus one unless it is made so by a deliberate reduction on the expenditure side also.

Sir, it gives me much pleasure to congratulate the Government on their sincere attempt for effecting a speedy and satisfactory solution of the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the State. But I only wish in this connection to warn the Government that their usual practice of extending the period of the committees once constituted should not be followed and that an adequate legislative enactment should be made possible to be passed at the earliest possible opportunity.

Having said so much about the budget, I wish to make a few general observations regarding governmental policy in general. Being a member of the Travancore National Congress Party, both in and outside this House, I am very jealous of maintaining the prestige, and the rights and the privileges of that party. It is the only one recognised political party whose activities in the interests of the political and economical advancement of the State, in the interests of the general prosperity of the country and above all in the interests of communal harmony have always been most loyal and constitutional. It is a matter for sincere gratification that our party has been able to educate and convince the public by a concrete example of the recent franchise reform that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja under the sagacious guidance of the present head of the administration is always ready and willing to graciously satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the subjects and that any lawlessness or foreign intervention are not conducive to the good name and advancement of the State. Sir, I am given to understand that there is a move from some quarters for seeking to effect some political reforms behind our party and without our consultation.

PRESIDENT: From where does the Honourable Member get that idea?

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I got that idea from newspapers.

PRESIDENT: Oh! It is a dangerous source of information.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, what appears in newspapers at times may be taken to be dangerous. But invariably they become accomplished facts afterwords. Sir, I do wish to state that any reform not acceptable to the Travancore National Congress Party and made behind their back will certainly be not acceptable to the country in general.

PRESIDENT: Why should the Honourable Member proceed on only imaginary hypothesis? There is absolutely no question of any scheme or reform of Government or the Government proceeding to give their views on any scheme of reform in the dark, so to say. If it is the intention of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to bring into effect any scheme or reform they will not ignore the views and opinions of the various parties or groups and all the points of view will be duly considered.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, a word of explanation. I was given to understand that there is a move for changing the recently reformed franchise system and for introducing the exception of the 60 per-cent votes again in favour of a particular community.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will remember the warning that I gave that Government will not proceed on any reform without taking the advantage of the consensus of the public opinion or without the elucidation of all the view points.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, I have gained my object and I would stop here.

PRESIDENT : Remarks on the observations from the Chair are not in order.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI : One question, please.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I do not yield Sir.

PRESIDENT : Order, order.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : It is true Sir, that the Government were handicapped in carrying out some of the beneficial measures which had been provided for in the budget for the current year as a result of the strain due to the intense political agitation. But, Sir, I do not find any substantial justification for this sort of indefinite postponement of the actual operation of the Hydro Electric Project. At this time last year a definite assurance was held out both by the Dewan and the then Financial Secretary that the scheme would be in commercial service for about three months this year itself. Now we are asked again to wait for another six months Sir, I believe that under the very able and efficient and strictly honest administrative control and supervision of Mr. K. P. P. Menon the Electrical Engineer there will not be any further postponement of the actual operation of this project. In the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the current year's budget a full paragraph was devoted for explaining matters relating to the Public Service Commissioner. This year's speech is conspicuous by its absence. It is not at all any exaggeration when I say that this office of the Public Service Commissioner has become a nuisance and menace to the educated citizens of the State. The existing rules and the methods of recruitments are highly detrimental to the candidates belonging to all the communities. Some of the candidates who had the misfortune to become the foremost in the order of merit are now out of service for more than three years after acting in short vacancies. Those who are very low in the order of merit and rank have already been confirmed in the service in certain departments. Sir I do not wish to hide the fact that very serious scandals are rampant about the present working of the department. It is high time for Government to put a stop to the present system of recruitment and explore ways and means to improve the system of recruitment to the public service.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR : Sir, I may state for information of the House that Rule 45 of the Public Service Recruitment Rules has been revised and orders have been passed to that effect.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I am thankful to the Chief Secretary. But I am definitely of opinion that the change already effected will not be sufficient to remedy the existing defects. Many a time it

was brought to the notice of this house that the amalgamation of the Maramat Department with the P. W. Department has seriously affected the proper carrying out of the Maramat works in the State. In the same way the proposal to abolish the separate irrigation division is certainly a move in the wrong direction. In the Financial Secretary's speech introducing the Budget of 1110 it was stated that with the establishment of a separate irrigation division it would be possible for the department to bestow greater attention to the improvement of several Protective irrigation works lying scattered throughout the State. This was indeed a measure which was calculated to benefit the ryots of the State. Sir, I am glad to state that in effect also the irrigation division of the P. W. D. was able to satisfy the needs of the cultivators with greater attention and promptitude.

Sir, if the irrigation Division is going to be abolished, as is reported, there may not be any body particularly responsible in the matter and the P. W. D., along with other multifarious other duties will be naturally indifferent to satisfy the irrigation needs of the agriculturists. Therefore, I would submit, in the interests of the agriculturists of the State that it is necessary to allow the Irrigation Department to continue and give it a sufficient trial in its working.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYAR: The Irrigation Division alone is proposed to be abolished. The Sub-division is to be retained.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Government deserves congratulation for their having him pleased to publish the text-books for the use of schools in the State, and I am very glad that the standard of such publications has been considerably improved there by. But, I am constrained to observe that the price fixed for such publications is very prohibitive and out of all proportion to the cost of production. It is highly painful to the public to find that the publication of text books is also made a source of profit to the Government as in the case of commercial undertakings. Sir, I trust that early steps will be taken to see that these books are supplied to the students at a price which is equal to the cost of production. If the Government really wants to make savings in the Educational expenditure of the State, there are other convenient and justifiable means for doing so. I may cite as an instance of the kind that the office and the post of the Inspectress of schools and the separate Middle School for girls may be abolished without inconvenience and detriment to administrative control or efficiency. The existing circumstances do really necessitate and justify such a step being taken immediately by the Government.

A word about market toll and I shall conclude. As a result of the repeated representations, both in this House and in the old Legislative Council, Government have now decided not to levy market tolls in respect of head loads up to 20 pounds. While the public are really grateful to Government for the concession already granted I am constrained to remark that the present arrangement will not result in any substantial benefit to the suffering people. How is it possible or practicable for the market contractor, or to the market going people to

[Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

ascertain the weight of each hand load, whether it exceeds twenty pounds or not? That is the reason why I submit that the present arrangement will not bring any real benefit to the Agriculturists. Moreover, this is not any adequate concession in the matter. So, I would request the Government to reconsider the whole position and extend the concession in respect of all head-loads and hand-loads irrespective of the weight of the load. After all, Government should understand that the loss sustained on this account is very meagre and nominal.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: Sir, I have great pleasure in congratulating the Financial Secretary in presenting a very satisfactory and well balanced Budget. It is very satisfactory from the point of view of the villager and other tax-payers. Ample provision has been made in the Budget for rural wel-fare work. Special facilities for enhancing the knowledge of the villagers are also seen. In addition to this being conducive to their betterment, this will be a source of pleasure for the villagers during their leisure hours.

The Government have taken steps for industrialising the State. Several factories were set up such as the Rubber Factory, the Clay refining Factory and the Sugar Factory. The expectations on the Rubber Factory have not been fulfilled. It is presumed that the clay Refining Factory will be a success. Sir, in this connection, it may be said with emphasis that the future of Travancore lies not in the big Factories, but in Cottage industries. As the Dewan President has already remarked, the cocoanut industry is a cheap cottage industry in Travancore. But it is deplorable to learn that it is now deteriorating. In this connection, it is very gratifying to me to learn that the duty on Jaffna tobacco is enhanced.

Sir, there are more than two hundred villages in Travancore, with a population of more than four thousand people. But the sanitary arrangements provided and the conditions prevalent in all these villages are deplorable. Separate allotment is necessary for improving the Sanitary conditions of many of these villages. The allotment here is about Rs. 50,000 and that is set apart for rural wel-fare work to be carried out in the village in every taluk. This amount is not available for improving the sanitary conditions of the most thickly populated villages in Travancore.

As regards Public Works, year after year, the allotment provided for carrying out improvement works lapses. This is due entirely to the negligence of the P. W. Department.

Then, Sir, our Railway is working at a loss. There must be something wrong with the Railway administration which incurs a loss year after year. Anyhow, we have to put up with such losses till 1945, when the present agreement with the Company will be terminated. In the Budget that has been presented to us no provision is made for the relief of the unemployed. It is the duty of the Government to

provide some relief to the unemployed population. Sir, they are chiefly the agriculturists who have to remain unemployed throughout the major portion of the year.

Another dreadful problem to be solved in our State is the beggar problem. Sir, the beggars are growing in number year after year. This problem must be distressing to us since we are going to attract tourists from America and other foreign countries.

Let me now say a few words about Fisheries. There are great facilities in our land for developing our fisheries. Unfortunately, our fishermen are ignorant of any modern method of catching fish. They must be given some training in modern methods of catching fish.

I once again congratulate the Financial Secretary for presenting such a well-balanced Budget.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR : Sir, when I rise to take part in the general discussion of the Budget, I don't wish to deal with any of those matters referred to already by the Honourable Members who have spoken before me. In dealing with the Budget I am not concerned with the arithmetical side of it. I am not influenced by the fact that a surplus Budget is presented, because a surplus Budget may deserve all criticism, whereas, a deficit Budget may be entitled to all tributes. I view the Budget as an important document pronouncing the programme and policy of the Government for the ensuing year. Viewing it in that light, certain considerations arise, namely, the provisions made in the Budget for irrigation schemes and rural reconstruction. So far as these matters are concerned, I view the Budget with relief and dismay. In my view, the provision for irrigation in South Travancore is not adequate, taking into consideration the vast needs of that part of the country. It is certainly kind on the part of Government to have taken up the matter of sinking wells in right earnest.

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI : May I inform the Honourable Member that the idea of Government is to provide annually at least Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of sinking wells and Government do not propose to stop the work.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR : Certainly, I thank the Government for that; but my submission is that the amount is not adequate. That is my position. It very often happens that the Engineering Department allows allotments such as these to lapse and that they do matters in such a way that it.

PRESIDENT : Order, order, the idea underlying Government is that Rs. 25,000 be given year after year and that it should not lapse, but should form a fund from which improvements of irrigation resources and water-supply may be effected.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR : If that be so, I feel happy, otherwise I have got very serious complaints against the D. P. W. in the matter of executing.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI : May I know whether this Rs. 25,000 will meet the requirements of the fifty villages in South Travancore.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I don't know. The actual amount required for all the villages in South Travancore depends upon various circumstances.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: May I know whether the Honourable Member knows the amount required for the construction of the Perinchani Scheme?

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: I have absolutely no idea. I find some provision made in the Budget for the supply of drinking water. Here again, I feel diffident about the Engineering Department. In one of the interpellations sent by me, I have drawn the attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory work that has been done by the D. P. W.

It so happens that almost every well sunk by D. P. W. has no water; if any one of them has water, it is either brackish or unfit for drinking purposes. There is no doubt that each one of these wells would have cost not less than Rs. 1,500 or 2,000. I have mentioned some of these wells in my interpellation. Some of them are on the main road. They are very deep, but absolutely dry while private wells in the neighbourhood are all right. These public wells look very attractive with their beautiful parapet walls, pillars, crossbeams and pulleys; only they do not serve the purpose for which they are intended.

Sir, during the water scarcity some months ago, Government allotted some money for the purpose of drinking water in South Travancore. The money was entrusted to a committee consisting of the Tahsildar one P. W. D. Officer, one Sanitary Officer and representatives of the people. I know what excellent work was done in the Kalkulam taluk; with the money at our disposal, we were able to sink a good number of permanent wells. The people willingly co-operated with us. We visited the villages and made the people understand that if they wanted water they must not grudge doing some work on their part; they gladly agreed. The result was, that with such co-operation of the people and the money available, we were able to do substantial, good. I would appeal to Government to follow some such practice in future also.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTA AIYER: May I inform the honourable member that that is what Government propose to do in 1115 also?

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: We are really thankful to Government for that.

Now, I wish to say a word with regard to the Dewan President's observations the other day at the Joint Session, regarding the Agricultural Department. If the Dewan finds that a department is not working properly, he has power to end it or to mend it; unless he does the one or the other, I should think such observations by the Dewan-President are of no avail. I do not think the fault lies with the Department or the officer who runs it. I have got great appreciation for the work done by the present Agricultural Director. Personally.

PRESIDENT : The observations made by the Chair were not directed to the personnel, or to any incapacity or defect on the part of the personnel of the Travancore Agricultural Department. Those remarks were intended to point out that the programme of work kept before Agricultural Departments all over India not only here was essentially wrong, because, they proceeded on a very limited outlook in regard to the agricultural development of the country. I also endeavoured to point out that that co-ordination of effort, which should exist between that Department and the Co-operative Department especially, was missing. Those were the main observations of the Dewan-President, and they are as much applicable to Baluchistan as they are to Travancore.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR : In my view, the Agricultural Department is absolutely necessary in the interests of our agriculturists. It is up to Government to organise it in such a way that it could do effective work. At present, it is more or less impotent. There is no doubt that it can be made useful and effective. As it is, constituted at present it could deal with all matters except those really agricultural. It is in those matters that the agriculturist needs Government help that this department is not able to help him to any extent. Take, for instance, irrigation. The Agricultural Department is absolutely powerless; Irrigation is under some other department which naturally gives this subject only a step-motherly treatment. The Irrigation branch of the P. W. D. could be placed under the Director of Agriculture. He should be able to find out the real needs of the ryots and must have also the power to execute the necessary works. There is not much use in merely finding fault with the Agricultural Department unless we give it ample funds and power.

(At this stage, the President vacated the Chair which was then occupied by Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai, one of the Panel of Chairmen.)

I have also a word to say about the Transport Department. It is a nuisance, if not a scandal to have made provision for standing accommodation in buses. When the bus is full, and all seats are occupied, some of them by ladies, just imagine a number of men coming and standing in between the seats occupied by ladies. It is really indecent, and should be avoided especially in a concern conducted by Government.

Again, sometimes, overcrowding is so terrible that one feels as if he is treated like cattle. As was pointed out by one honourable member, these buses seldom start in time. One day people had to wait for nearly two hours for a bus. When it came, naturally, there was great rush. There were two members of this House waiting to get in, one of them lean and the other a bit stout. While the former rushed in the latter could not, and was therefore detained. That is the state of affairs. Perhaps the Superintendent is not aware of these matters.

[Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar.]

Sir, it is a matter for regret that there is also incivility on the part of some of the subordinates of this department; they do not behave properly and at times seen to treat the passengers as their subordinates. One day I had the most unpleasant experience of hearing the citing remarks of one of the Division Inspectors. There were some tourists from Mysore. One of them told the Inspector something like this. "We have read excellent accounts of the Travancore State Transport system; that was why we thought of visiting Travancore. Why do you overcrowd your buses like this." The immediate reply that came from the Inspector was "Who asked you to get into the bus." On enquiry, I found that the tourist in question was a Professor of the Maha Raja's College, Mysore. I hope such rude behaviour will not recur.

I shall now turn to our University. Sir, we thought that it was going to be a boon to the backward communities who could get better, useful and cheaper education in their own country. But such hopes have been shattered by the very rules for admission into the University Colleges. Sir, I am referring to the recent admissions to our Engineering College. After all, where is the need for the efficiency test being applied even for admission for study? Why should you shut them out of the College itself? I consider that this is only a device to defeat the claims of the backward communities. It is the duty of the Government to see that all communities get equal opportunity for training in these professional Colleges.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: May I inform the honourable member that 1 Mahomedan, 1 Ezhava and 1 Sambavar Christian have been selected for our Engineering course, solely with a view to respect the principle of communal representation?

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: Only 1 from each of these important communities! If that one man fails, that community would be shut out absolutely from the Engineering Department.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, out of the 2 Mahomedans who applied, we have selected 1.

MR. JEBAMONY NADAR: That is a danger Zone. These rules of admission must be so relaxed as to enable the backward communities to get adequate opportunity for training.

The same is the position with regard to the Travancore Civil Service also. I am not surprised to hear that the candidates belonging to the backward communities did not fare well at the *viva voce* examination. In fact many of them come from country parts and might not have seen even once the examiners before whom they were taken.

The Assembly adjourned at 5 p. m.

A. GUNAMONY,

Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.